The Standard
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 5,373 — BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1880 — 19TH YEAR

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
London, Buenos Ayres
Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital..... £2,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital..... 1,500,000 „
Reserve Fund..... 140,000 „

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Deposing Bills, Coupons, &c., for Collection—subject to a Conventional Commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement i the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c, the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office,
N. 52 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON E.C

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Issued and Purchased on the following places:
LONDON
And all the principal Towns of
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND

Antwerp	Boston
Amsterdam	New York
Berlin	Philadelphia
Bremen	Barcelona
Cologne	Bilbao
Hamburg	Cadiz
Lisbon	Corunna
Oporto	Madrid
	Santander
Bayonne	San Sebastian
Bordeaux	Sevilla
Havre	Valencia
Marseilles	Valladolid
Paris	Vigo
Metz	Zaragoza
Mulhouse	And on many towns of
Strasbourg	Galicia and the Asturias
Genoa (payable in Gold)	Las Palmas (Canary Islands),
Florence (payable in Gold)	Santa Cruz de Tenerife. do
Leghorn, do	Pernambuco
Milan do	Rio Janeyro,
Naples do	Santos
Padua,	
Palermo do	Santiago de Chile
Rome do	Valparaiso
Turino do	South Africa
Venice (and on 40 other cities in Italy)	Australia
	Cordoba
Baltimore	Rosario
	Montevideo

JOHN TODD

London & R. Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.
MONEDA CORRIENTE.

On deposits in account current	3 per cent
Do do subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal „ „	3½ p cent
On do for 90 days fixed	4 „

GOLD

90 days fixed „ „ „	2 p cent

In account current—No interest

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current in gold and m/c } 9 per cent
Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1880.
JOHN TODD, Manager.

Societe Generale de Transports Maritimes
A Vapeur
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS
Regular Monthly Service to and from the River Plate.
Montevideo,
Rio Janeiro,
Barceloune
Marseilles
Gènes et Naples
The Steamship
La France,
Captain LEMAITRE,
Will sail
On the 18th of April.

20 per Cent. Reduction on Return Tickets

1st	CLASS	$150 Oro.
2d	„	120 „
3d	„	50 „

3d Class Tickets will be given from Europe to here at 32 patacons, gold.

The ticket for the small steamer is together with the passage ticket.

In case of quarantine, the expenses are on account of the Company.

For freight and Passage apply to
P. y E. MATTHEY,
Consignatarios,
2 RECONQUISTA 236.

Ferro Carril Central Argentino

Los Accionistas de esta Empresa pueden ocurrir a recibir un dividendo de 10 Chelines por accion a la Estacion Central Paseo Julio, Escritorio No. 4, todos los dias habiles desde las 10 a.m. hasta las 4 p.m.

c 176 a18

Al Publico

Se avisa al Publico que el Domingo 18 del corr. a las 12 del dia tendra lugar la apertura de la 4° Exposicion y Feria de la Sociedad Rural Argentina.

B. Aires, 15 de Abril 1880.

LA COMISION

c 179 a18

Cabaña Gilbert
(EN FRANCIA)

El abajo firmado representante de la Cabaña Gilbert, protectora de los afamados Carneros Sangre Pura Rambouillet, previene a las personas que se interesen en adquirir Padres para Cabaña, que este año seran importados al Rio de la Plata un numero de Carneros de la RESERVA, los que seran vendidos en subasta publica en la casa de remate en Buenos Aires de los Srs. Baltar y Quesada, calle de San Martin 51.

B. Aires, Abril 12 de 1880.

RAOUL AUVRY

Representante Autorizado en Buenos Aires y Montevideo.

c 171 a18

NOTICE

I have the honour to inform the Public that I have opened a Commission Office where horned cattle and sheep will always be found on sale, as I have several excellent Agents in Tandil and other parts of the camp.

ARTHUR EBORALL
Las Flores, Southern Railway

c 175 xp

NOTICE

As the Irish Nuns have left, the Ladies of Buenos Aires who may require good Servants, will please apply to Miss Killion, Calle Lavalle 328, between Suipacha and Esmeralda.

c 118 m8

Banco de Italia Y RIO DE LA PLATA.
98 Calle Piedad 98

Capital oro efectivo..... $f. 1,500,000
Fondo de reserva..... „ 68.758.39
Desde esta fecha hasta nueva aviso la tasa de interes será la sigue:—

ABONA:

En cuenta corriente y a la vista en moneda corriente.....	3 p$ anua.
Id id en oro.....	1 p$ id
A plazo fijo de 60 a 90 dias o a mas largos plazos en ambas monedas.....	Convencional

COBRA:

Por adelantos en cuenta corriente en oro y moneda cors.	9 p.$ anual.
Descuentos de letras y pagares	Convencional

SE DAN GIROS Y CARTAS DE CREDITO SOBRE
LONDRES,
PARIS,
BURDEOS,
AMBERES,
Y Todas las principales ciudades de
ITALIA.
COMO ASI SOBRE:
PARANA,
CORDOBA,
SAN JUAN,
TUCUMAN,
VALPARAISO.
MONTEVIDEO, y
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Horas de despacho.
Desde las 10 de la mañana hasta las 4 de la tarde y los Sabados hasta las 5.

Buenos Aires, 1° de Junio, 1879.

S. Polinini,
Gerente.

c xp

Banco Carabassa & Cia.
157—CANGALLO—157

Desde esta fecha hasta nuevo aviso la tasa de interes sera como sigue:

SE PAGA

Por depositos en cuenta corriente o a la vista en moneda de curso legal....	3
en oro sellado....	sin int
A plazo fijo de 30 dias en moneda de curso legal.....	
„ „ 60 dias do.....	3½
„ „ 90 dias do.....	4
„ „ 60 dias en oro sellado	2
„ „ 90 dias en „	3
„ „ a mayor plazo .. Convencional	

SE COBRA

For adelantos en cuenta corriente en moneda de curso legal.....	9
For adelantos en cuenta corriente de oro sellado.....	9
Descuento de Pagares y Letras sera convencional	

LETRAS DE CAMBIO
ESPAÑA

Se dan sobre LONDRES	
„ ESPAÑA	
„ PARIS	
„ BURDEOS	
„ MARSELLA	
„ AMBERES	
„ GENOVA pagadero en 60 pueblos de Italia.	
„ SUIZA pagadero en 30 pueblos de Suiza.	

CARTAS DE CREDITO.

Se dan sobre las principales Ciudades de Europa, tanto para viajeros, como para compra de mercaderias, no cobrandose comision sino sobre las cantidades de que se haga uso.

HORAS DE DESPACHO
10 a.m. a las 4 p.m. y los Sabados hasta las 5 p.m.

Buenos Aires, Enero 1, 1880.

The Marine Insurance Company
ESTABLISHED 1836

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund.. £ 340,000

20—OLD BROAD STREET—20
LONDON.

Accepts risks on any description of merchandise, and for all ports of the world.

Policies may be mads payable at any of the Company's Agencies.

Low rates, liberal settlements, and undeniable security.

HENRY A. GREEN,
176 Reconquista.

c 345 xp

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills
FOR BILIOUS AFFECTIONS
In use during 37 years.

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills
FOR
Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia
In use during 37 years.

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills
FOR
Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood
In use during 37 years.

Read Dr. Jayne's book 'Guide to Health' obtained Gratis at the Sole Agents for Dr. Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicines.

A. EASTMAN & Co.
9—Calle Defensa—11

And of the principal Chemists throughout the country

c 55 xp

Dr John O'Donoghue
Surgeon Dentist
(Established 8 years as successor to Dr. Muridge.)
256—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—256
MONTEVIDEO.

c 330

Ricardo Nolting
PROCURADOR Y CONTADOR
OFICINA:
Calle San Martin No. 31, (cuarto No. 3)
DOMICILIO:
Calle Piedad No. 230.
376 dber 31, 1880

James T Ramsay,
WOOL & PRODUCE BROKER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais
89—RECONQUISTA—89

R. B. McKinlay
COMMISSION AGENT
5 Calle Defensa—5

c 399 xp

Patrick Ham,
Wool and Produce Broker,
137½—CALLE de la PIEDAD—137½
Once de Setiembre

Bank of Ireland.
DUBLIN.

Bills of Exchange on the above Bank, and all its Branches, issued by the undersigned. Advances made on Produce.

EDWARD CASEY,
80—Calle Reconquista—80

FIRE INSURANCE

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Comp.
Established in 1809
Subscribed Capital..... £2,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Fire Department..... 1,097,248
Life Department..... 3,006,752
£6,104,000

Net Fire Premiums received in 1877..... £ 908,104
Fire Losses paid in 1877..... 636,646
Total Fire Losses paid during 10 Years 1866 to 1877..... 3,879,614

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES
Bates, Stokes and Co.
79—MAYPU—79

c 39 xp

American Bank Note Company
NEW YORK,

ENGRAVE BANK NOTES,
NATIONAL BONDS,
STOCK CERTIFICATES, &c.
The Largest and Oldest Established Company in America.
Agents in Buenos Aires
S. B. HALE & Co.
32 Reconquista.

c 1 xp

Northern Assurance Co
LONDON
ESTABLISHED IN 1836,
Capital £3,000,000
AGENTS
M FORRESTER & Co.
185—Calle Piedad—187

Fire risks are taken at moderate rates, and the Agents have full powers to sign policies and settle losses without having to refer to London.

234 je 30 1880

IMPERIAL Fire Assurance Comp.
IN LONDON

Established 1800
CAPITAL £1,600,000
Agents for the River Plate
Mantels & Pfeiffer

Risks taken at moderate rates, and losses settled here without reference to the Head Office in London.

c 61 xp

COMPANIAS Nacionales de Seguros
FLORIDA 128, (altos)
Seguros maritimos y contra incendios
LA ESTRELLA
(Fundada el año 1865.,)
Y LA SEGUNDA ARGENTINA
(Fundada el año 1877.)

Aseguran mercaderias y edificios contra incendios, y efectos para los rios y puntos de ultramar contra riesgos maritimos, ya sea en oro o en billetes de curso legal, a premios modicos y en condiciones liberales de polizas.

Seguros maritimos sobre buques a vela, para la navegacion fluvial de 4 p$ anual.

SEGUROS SOBRE LA VIDA
Inversion de capitales en Fondos Publicos Nacionales o Cedulas Hipotecarias
LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA
(Fundada el año 1864.)
El Director General
D. Francisco F Moreno

The London Assurance Co. de Seguros
CONTRA PERDIDAS O AVERIAS POR INCENDIOS
ESTABLECIDA EN LONDRES
Autorizada por Patente Real
EN 1720
Para asegurar Edificios, Efectos, y Mercancias

Agents in Buenos Aires:
MOLLER & Co.
77—Corrientes—77

Los Agentes en Buenos Aires tienen pleno poder para Firmar Polizas y Pagar Reclamos in necesidad de referirse a la oficina Central n Europa.

Marine Insurance
THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
LIVERPOOL & LONDON
CAPITAL £812,800

The Undersigned having been named Agents are authorized to Accept Sea and River risks
BATES STOKES & Co.
BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

c 40 xp

QUEEN
Fire and Life Insurance Company
CAPITAL £2,000,000
AGENTS IN THE RIVER PLATE
MOORE AND TUDOR
95 Calle Maypu, Buenos Ayres,
Fire Risks taken at moderate rates and losses promptly settled here, full and complete powers having been conferred on the agents.

Whole Life, partial and survivorship, policies issued and annuities granted on equitable terms, with extended range of residence.

xp

WILKINSON & Co.
BUTCHERS
AND
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS
14—CANGALLO—14

CHARGEURS REUNIS
French Steam Navigation Company Regular Fortnightly Line of first class Steamers
between RIVER PLATE BRAZIL & HAVRE

DOM PEDRO	VILLE DE SANTOS
PAMPA	HENRI IV.
PORTEÑA	BELGRANO
VILLE DE RIO	RIVADAVIA
VILLE DE BAHIA	SAN MARTIN

The following Steamships will be despatched from this port—

PORTENA
3,500 Tons, Captain ROBERT,
To sail on 24th APRIL
FOR
HAVRE,

DOM PEDRO,
3,500 Tons, Captain VASSE,
To sail on the 10th MAY,
FOR
HAVRE.

Without calling at any Ports of Brazil
Fares for Havre 1st. class 125 $fts. 3rd class 50 $fts.
The attention of passengers is called to the very moderate fares by these splendid Steamers.

For freight, passages etc.
Apply to
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN, General Agent
Buenos Aires. 151 Calle San Martin.
Montevideo, 172 Calle Piedras.

NOTE—The Company wish to impress upon Importing Houses in the River Plate, that their steamers offer great advantages due to their regular sailings all the year round, and the splendid condition in which they deliver their Cargoes.—In quarantine times the steamers will come out direct WITHOUT TOUCHING AT BRAZILS.—The Company's offices at Paris, are at 30 rue Le Peletier,—Havre, 121 Boulevard de Strasbourg.

c xp

Banco de la Provincia

Recibe depositos voluntarios que no bajen de 400 pesos m/c. y 16 ps fuertes de curso legal y oro efectivo.

Estos depositos de m/c y moneda legal ganarán interes si permanecen 60 dias; pasados estos se los abona interes desde el dia de su entrada.

Los intereses se pagan en los primeros dias del mes o en el momento de retirar los depositos; y los no cobrados durante el año se capitalizan concluido el del deposito.

Todo deposito a premio se inscribe en una libreta que el Banco entrega al depositante en la cual constan ademas las salidas por pago de intereses; no entregandose ninguno sino en vista de la libreta respectiva.

Recibe depositos comerciales, disponibles en todo momento como los anteriores.

Recibe depositos a oro pagaderos a la vista sin interes y a plazo de 60 y 90 dias, o mas, los que serán devueltos en monedas de oro de curso legal.

Descuenta tres veces en la semana letras con firmas abonadas a plazos de 90 dias y tambien pagares de comercio desde siete dias hasta seis meses, con la condicion de ser abonados integros a su vencimiento.

Descuenta tambien a oro efectivo, pagare de comercio desde 7 dias hasta 4 meses, con la condicion de ser abonados en la misma especie a su vencimiento.

Da libramientos a tres dias vista sobre las Sucursales de Dolores, San Nicolas, Chivilcoy Mercedes, Lobos, Salto, Azul, Baradero, Chascomus, Tandil, 25 de Mayo, Exan. de la Cruz, San Pedro, Pergamino, y Las Flores.

Las Sucursales dan cheques contra el Banco al portador, nominales y cruzados.

El Banco abona comision a los corredores en la primera introduccion de las letras y pagares a descuento.

Desde el 20 del corriente, el descuento se clasificara en COMERCIAL y NO-COMERCIAL y regira hasta nuevo aviso la siguiente tasa de interes y descuento para las operaciones a moneda corriente, moneda de curso legal y oro efectivo.

SE ABONA.

Depositos comerciales m/c y curso legal.....	2 o/o
id particulares a premio.....	3 „
id a oro a la vista sin interes	
id id a 60 dias.....	2 „
id id a 90 dias	3 „

SE COBRA

En el descuento general de letras no-comercial, moneda corriente y curso legal.....	6 o/o
En el descuento comercial, sea de letras o pagares en moneda corriente, curso legal y oro efectivo.....	7 o/o

Buenos Aires, Setiembre 16 de 1879.

B. GAYAN, Sec.

GOVERNMENT Mortgage Bank
Offices 111 CALLE SAN MARTIN

This Bank will be open to the Public on all business days from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

It advances on real estate to be repaid at long dates.

It gives Mortgage Certificates (Cedulas Hipotecarios) for the amount of the loan it advances, which bear an interest equal to that collected by the Bank.

The value of propoaty offered in mortgage shall not be under two thousand patacons, nor the loan be less than 500 fuertes.

No loan can exceed half the value of the property mortgaged.

The Mortgagor shall bind himself to pay an annual sum so long as the mortgage lasts, said sum to represent the interest on the sum lent the amortisation fund and commission to the Bank. This yearly sum shall be paid quarterly or half-yearly.

Series A—Quarterly
Mortgage for 20 years 117 days, 8 per cent interest 2 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent commission.

Series B—Quarterly
Mortgage for 27 years 270 days; 8 per cent interest, 1 per cent amortization, and 1 per cent commission.

Series C—Half-year y
Mortgage for 20 years 190 days; 8 per cent interest, 2 per cent amortization, and 1 per cent commission.

Series D—Half-yearly
Mortage for 28 years 5 days; 8 per cent interest, 1 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent commission.

Upon the full payment of the yearly sum stipulated in the Mortgage, both property and Mortgagor shall be freed from all further obligation.

The Mortgagor shall be at liberty to anticipate the payments and to discharge the mortgage, all or in part.

Applications for mortgages must be made in writing, specifying the property offered, accompanied by the title deeds, the receipts of the Contribucion Directa tax, and setting forth that the property is free from all incumbrance or if not the incumbrance that exists thereon, and which is to be paid off by the mortgage. The Secretary of the bank will supply applicants with the forms necessary as also the tables for amortization.

Quarterly mortgagers shall pay from 8th to 15th of each January, April, July and October, and half-yearly mortgagers shall pay between the 8th and 15th of each January and July.

With the amortization fund, mortgage certificates (cedulas) shall be redeemed at par by quarterly and half yearly drawings.

The mortgage Bank pays the interest on the quarterly cedulas or mortgage certificates between the 31st December and 6th January, the 31st March and 6th April, the 30th June and 6th July, the 30th September and 6th October every year, and on the half yearly cedulas from the 31st December to 16th January, and from 30th June to 16th July.

The Mortgage Bank can act between the capitalist and mortgagor, free of charge in the way of realizing the cedulas, and for this purpose will receive deposits without interest, which will receive a preference, and which sums will be deposited in the Provincial Bank

Cedulas are taken in deposit from 1 Cedula of 50 Patacons he lowest amount issued by the Bank) upwards.

JOSE M. LA FUENTE
Secretary.
111—CALLE SAN MARTIN—111

John Kenny
General Commission Agent
CORDOBA

Banco Hipotecario

En el sorteo practicado por el Directorio en el dia de la fecha para el rescate de cedulas de las Series A B y C con cupon de 31 de Marzo, han resultado rescatados a la par las cedulas que siguen:—

Serie A de 1000 $f.

Num.			
3	1698	2828	3996
164	1749	3045	4038
246	1841	3168	4358
561	1866	3393	4432
663	2034	3460	4435
961	2264	3780	4716
1156	2303	3820	4964
1199	2370	3887	5221

Serie A de 400 $fts.

Num.			
184	9331	19031	27871
539	9440	19033	28225
656	9808	19198	28273
965	10124	19269	28706
1108	10441	19458	28811
1175	10442	19900	28836
1312	10593	20468	29061
1885	10797	20951	29260
1547	10854	21066	29471
2174	10992	21274	29563
2276	11813	21276	29602
2410	11860	21346	30145
2849	12010	21856	30675
3083	12230	21984	31296
3276	12706	22005	31697
3328	13538	22036	31726
3522	13850	22212	31741
4684	14208	22521	31936
4726	14482	22800	32204
5719	14533	23005	32609
5875	14732	23106	33186
6123	14733	23469	33274
6130	15094	23581	33792
6160	15201	23724	34795
6304	16216	23798	34820
6344	16498	23828	34823
6378	15582	23930	34905
6389	15796	24364	36162
7227	15813	24398	36168
7239	16009	24847	36917
7505	16294	24877	36967
7690	16805	25083	37042
7754	16984	25513	37198
7761	17087	26227	37284
7860	17104	25430	37690
8103	17529	26578	37934
8317	17544	25781	38166
8412	17731	25940	38223
8479	17964	26028	38304
8482	18042	26047	38487
8490	18179	26280	39189
8652	18278	26518	39223
8865	18548	26969	
8796	18719	27320	
9237	18874	27741	

Serie A de 200 $fts.

Num.				
56	1393	2390	4793	
306	1813	3211	5269	
634	1881	3540	5388	
1003	2386	4121	5397	
1247	2624	4754		

Serie A de 100 $fts.

Num.				
162	2768	4669	5577	7297
314	2955	4684	5600	7303
476	3051	4752	5639	7331
531	3190	4904	5677	7520
803	3356	5100	5694	7853
1035	3416	5118	5984	7785
1212	3423	5133	6035	7838
1285	3528	5145	6272	7839
2640	3561	5263	6493	7879
2649	4224	5411	6733	8038
2803	4411	5499	6776	8057

Serie A de 50 $ fts.

Num.				
251	1168	1955	2594	3063
269	1492	2007	2599	3043
456	1654	2320	2715	3166
745	1759	2390	2726	
1113	1771	2568	2963	

Serie B de 1,000 $fts.

Num.		
102	187	

Serie B de 400 $fts.

Num.			
237	263	480	774

Los tenedores de estas cedulas pueden ocurrir al Banco Hipotecario desde el 21 del proximo Marzo para recibir el capital y los cupones respectivos; lo mismo que los que retengan las cedulas rescatadas en sorteos anteriores que aun no se han presentado a cobrarlas, y con las que siguen:

Serie A de 1,000 $fts.

Num.				
217	386	857	1325	1981
4396	5057			

Serie A de 400 $fts

Num.				
183	11655	20223	30188	38681
3707	11719	20566	33310	38745
3847	16499	22279	33678	
4635	17182	22524	33880	
9070	19560	26751	34006	
9188	19719	29933	37422	

Serie A de 200 $fts.

Num.				
117	400	1044	1261	2665
3477	4521	5508	5566	

Serie A de 100 $fts

Num.				
513	528	1195	1250	2573
3394	3407	5103	5117	5326
5509	6542			

Serie A de 50 $fts.

Num.		
1164	2808	2969

Serie C de 100 $fts.

Num.
34

Buenos Aires, Febrero 28, 1880.
Jose M. la Fuente.
Secretario.

Sea-Sickness

Can be prevented or cured by Heath's new and successful remedy.

Has been used with the most marvellous result, in almost every case cessation of Sea Sickness has immediately followed the first dose.

Directions—On the slightest feeling of Nausea take as much as will cover a three-penny piece dry on the tongue and repeat every quarter of an hour if *Needful*.

Coffee and Spirits should be avoided while taking the remedy.

Sole Deposit at the Anglo American Drug Warehouse of.

A. EASTMAN & Co.
9—Defensa—11

c 117 13p

P.S.N.C.
Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Quickest Route from the River Plate to Europe and the Pacific.

The Company's splendid
s.s. ARAUCANIA
3088 Tons,
Captain BRISBANE,
To sail on
24th April

Admitting Cargo and Passengers.

Attention is called to the splendid opportunity offered to Passengers embarking in this port by a steamer of this renowned Company.

Table Wine is supplied Gratis to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers. Cooking in the best French style. All the Steamers carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

151 CALLE SAN MARTIN

The following Steamers of this Company will be despatched from MONTEVIDEO,
Carrying correspondence under Postal Contract with H.B.M. Government.

FOR EUROPE
s.s. BRITANNIA,
4128 Tons,
Captain BROUGH,
To Sail on the
4th May.
Touching at Rio, Lisbon, Bourdeaux and Liverpool.

FOR THE PACIFIC
s.s. IBERIA,
4670 Tons,
Captain J. W. SHANNON,
To sail on the
19th April.

ss. COTOPAXI,
4027 Tons,
Captain MASSEY,
To sail on the,
18th May,
Touching at Punta Arenas, Valparaiso and Callao.

Passengers from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, in connexion with the Company's Steamers GRATIS,

These steamers have been built expressly for this route, and in their construction every modern improvement has been employed, thus affording safety, speed and every accommodation to be desired by passengers.

The regularity with which they make their voyages is a proof of their seaworthy qualities, and their Commanders are justly famed for the discipline maintained on board their vessels and their attention to passengers.

Passages to Montevideo free.

For freight, passages, &c, apply to the Agents
YARROW HETT & CO.
Buenos Ayres:
151—SAN MARTIN—151
Montevideo:
CALLE SOLIS 55

North German Lloyd.
LINE FROM BREMEN
GERMAN IMPERIAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Habsburg,	Hansa,
Hohenzollern,	Mosel,
Hohenstaufen,	Main,
Salier,	Rhein,
Strassburg,	Donau,
Köln,	Weser,
Berlin,	Neckar,
Leipzig,	Oder,
Ohio,	Hermann,
Baltimore,	Amerika
Nürnberg,	Kronprinz Fr. Wilhelm,
Braunschweig,	Graf Bismark,
Frankfort,	General Werder.
Hanover,	

The splendid steamer

NÜRNBERG,
Captain A. JAEGER,
Will sail
On the 28th of APRIL,
DIRECT,
For
BORDEAUX, ANTWERP AND BREMEN,
Calling at Montevideo.

These magnificent Steamers, expressly built for the River Plate line, offer the most splendid accommodations for first, second and third class Passengers.

All these Steamers carry Physicians and Stewardesses.

Table Wine supplied GRATIS.

Cooking in the best German and French style.

Tickets for Families at Reduced Rates.

First and Second Class Return Tickets at a reduction of One-fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued to Parties wishing to bring out their friends.

The outward voyage will be made from Antwerp and Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres DIRECT, without touching at any Brazilian port.

All these Steamers receive cargo for transhipment for all ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden as far as Finland.—Freight conditional. Cargo for Hamburg paying same rates as for Bremen direct.

Goods from England are shipped in these Steamers via Bremen or Antwerp, with direct Bills of Lading.

The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.

For freight and passages and further particulars apply to the General Agents.

K. V. EMSTER,
General Lavalle 105
Or to A. SCHARFFENORTH, Broker,
Calle San Martin, No. 133

STEEL WIRE
Schneider & Co.
Special Steel Wire of the Creusot Works.

This Wire, the very best ever imported into the River Plate, has been tried against all others in this market and gave best results. Its price combined with its quality allow Steel Wire fences to be made cheaper than iron wire fences, both having equal resisting power.

L. D. FORGUES
Only Importer in the River Plate
164—CORRIENTES—164.

c 183 xp

CANADIAN, vapor Ingles, concluyo su descarga en los depositos de aduana.
Abril 14 de 1880
c 180 a18

Banco Nacional
'42—RECONQUISTA—42
Horas de oficina de 10 a.m. a 4 p.m.

'Desde la fecha' y hasta nuevo aviso' la tas de interes sera como sigue:

ABONARA

Sobre depositos en oro, a la vista.....	1½ o/o
Id con 15 dias de aviso.....	3 id
Id a 90 dias fijos.....	4 id
Id en plata despues de 60 dias ..	3 id
Id en moneda de curso legal, a la vista.....	3 id
Id a 90 dias fijos	5
Id en Caja de Ahorros, despues de 30 dias.....	6
En billetes del Banco Nacional, a la vista y abonara.....	2

COBRARA

Por adelntos en cuenta corriente renovacion de letras de la cartera antiguas	10 o/o
Por descuento de Letras	9
Id. de Pagares de Comercio	8
Por descuento de pagares de comercio	7

Buenos Aires, Abril 1, de 1880.
EL DIRECTORIO

Hotel de la Paix,
Englishmen and others visiting B. Ayres will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Hydraulic Lift.
Reading-room.
Public Baths.
Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb.
Table d'Hote in European style, with room as lights and attendance.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Cangallo and Reconquista.

Hotel Provence.
(Established 1850.)
Cangallo, No. 33.

Fine suite of Rooms for Families.
Cleanliness, attendance, and cuisine of first order.
Visitors of short stay in town, Board and Lodging, at $30 per day.
Families and regular visitors at conventional terms.
Orders for Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, Lunches, Pic-nics.
Despatched 'al primer cartelo.
NIGHT PORTER.
Charges Moderate.
HOTEL DE PROVENCE,
JOSEPH PEREZ & CO.,

Carson's Hotel
PROPRIETOR,
W. D. CARSON,
162 RUA DO CATTETE
RIO JANEYRO

N.B. The Botanical Gardens Railroad Cars pass the door every 5 minutes.

c|—xp

French Linen Warehouse
19—CALLE SUIPACHA—19.

A large stock of Autumn goods has just been received by this establishment, such as Dressing and Morning Gowns in bombazine and flannels, embroidered in white, of various colours, and all the very newest fashions.

Also a great variety of Children's and Baby's dresses in bombazine and embroidered flannel. Pelisses and long capes of the newest materials, and also pique and clarin, all at the most moderate prices.

Full stock of woollen and cotton stockings of dark colours, warranted not to run. Supplies of ladies' and children's linen are received by every packet. Petticoats, Chemises, Drawers, 'Batas,' 'Corpiños,' Handkerchiefs and everything else in this line, from the lowest to the highest prices.

Large stock of sheets and quilts, with and without embroidery. A special class of Kid Gloves.

c 259 a20

Sewing Cotton
J & P COATS'

Warranted superior to any in the market.
Orders solicited, and a liberal discount made to the trade.
For samples and particulars apply to
THE LIDGERWOOD MANUF. CO.
65 Chacabuco 65

c 190 xp

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform Captains that he is in a position to supply them with Ballast, on moderate charges and with quick despatch.

NEVILLE FITZ-GERALD
BOCA DEL RIACHUELO
243 Pedro Mendoza.

N.B.—Naval Stores and Ship-Chandlery. There is also a competent Riachuelo Pilot attached to the establishment.

c 87 xp

F. Reepen & Co.
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS
Offices,
Calle Cangallo 1187
(Opposite Colegio San Jose)
148—CALLE RECONQUISTA—118

Navegacion del Rio Parana
Carrera entre Buenos Aires, Rosario Parana y Santa Fe.

Gran Rebaja de Precios

En combinacion con el Ferro Carril a Campana.
Para San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas y Rosario, los dias
MARTES, JUEVES, y SABADOS
A las 2½ de la tarde, de la Estacion Central el Vapor Nacional
PROVEEDOR,
Para Diamante, Parana y Santa Fe, los dias
MARTES y SABADOS,
A las 2½ de la tarde de la Estacion Central, el Vapor
PROVEEDOR,
En combinacion con el Vapor LUJAN, desde el Rosario,

Los boletos del Tren y Equipajes gratis.
Se admite Carga, de Removido y Reembarco debiendo remitirse al Retiro el dia antes de la salida del vapor.
Por pasages, encomiendas, dinero, a flete ordenes de carga u obros informes ocurrir a
D. BRUCE,
54 Cangallo 56

Mensagerias Fluviales
Nuevo Itinerario de
SALIDAS PARA MONTEVIDEO
A las 5 de la tarde,
Los Lunes el vapor Jupiter, Capt. L Julia
Los Miercoles, el vapor Silex, id Goldie
Los Viernes, id Saturno, id B Magnasco.
Los Sabados el vapor Cosmos

Para el Salto y demas puertos de escala
A las 12 de la mañana
Los Domingos el vapor Saturno
Los Jueves el vapor Jupiter.
Los Sabados el vapor Silex.
Los Martes el vapor Cosmos

Carrera del Rosario hasta el Paraná en combinacion con el Ferro Carril del Norte, saliendo de la Estacion Central con el tren 'espreso' a las 12 del dia, conduciendo los pasageros al canal de San Fernando en 40 minutes de donde partirá el espléndido y comodo vapor Nacional
PINGO
Capitan C. BECKAR.
Para Zarate, San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Santa Fe, y Parana.
Los Lunes hasta Parana y Santa Fe
Los Miercoles de Rosario solamente
Los Sabados id Parana y Santa Fe.
La Agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, asi como de despacho de Aduana.

PEDRO RISSO
Agente
Reconquista 143 y 145

La Agencia esta abierta de las 7 a.m. hasta las 9 de la noche.

c 126 xp

TOWN

TEATRO COLON

Direccion Rayneri y De Portes

Domingo 18 de Abril de 1890

A pedido general de las familias. Gran suceso de la Compañia Francesa

La Perichole

Opera en 3 actos

CON BAILE

La boleteria estara abierto todos los dias de 12 a 1 de la tarde.

A las 8½ en punto.

Theatre des Varietes

SPECTACLE TOUS LES SOIRS

Direction RAJNERI et DE PORTES

SAMEDI 17 Avril

GRAND SUCCES

La Perichole

opera bouffe en 3 actes.

AVEC BALLET

On commencera a 8 h. ½.

ENTREE GENERALE 15$.

Deutscher Huelfsverein

Am Mittwoch, den 21. April, Abends 8 Uhr, wird Herr Pastor Schede den zweiten der angezeigten Vorträge, und zwar über Johannes Huss im Saale der Concordia, Calle Cuyo 528, halten. Karten für diesen und den dritten Vortrag a $40 sowie für jeden allein a $25, sind beim Cassirer des Vereins, Herrn Ernst Nolte, Cangallo 96, und Abends an der Casse zu haben.

DER VORSTAND

e a21

BAZAR INGLES

C. R. Simons & Co.

189—FLORIDA—189

China Earthenware and Glass

ALSO

A variety of Articles of General Household Utility.

e 235 xp

THE BODEGA FOR SALE

In consequence of the recent large development of their Wholesale Trade, Messrs. Day, Peake & Co. find that they have not sufficient time to devote themselves to the Retail Department and now offer for Sale

THE BODEGA

WITH THE

Goodwill of the Business

Together with the whole of the extensive Fixtures, Utensils and Implements.

COMPRISING THE

Counter, Restaurant, Kitchen Lavatory. Cellars etc.

All for One Lump sum Offer

The Establishment is open for inspection daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. when a Schedule of Fittings &c. and full particulars can be submitted to intending purchasers.

LA BODEGA

146, 148 & 150 Cangallo

NOTICE

Mr. HANSEN, of the well-known Cafe in Palermo, begs to acquaint his clients and the public, that he has erected a Tent in front of the entrance of the Exhibition of the Argentine Rural Society, in Calle Sarmiento, where he can supply Lunch and other necessaries.

e 189 a25

Al Publico

Se avisa al publico que el Domingo 18 del corriente a las 12 del corriente a las 12 del dia tendra lugar la apertura de la 4ª Exposicion y Feria de la Sociedad Rural Argentina.

B. Aires, 15 Abril 1880

LA COMISION

e 188 a18

THE FRIENDS of the late OWEN GAHAN are requested to attend the Funeral Mass for the eternal repose of his soul, which will be celebrated in Navarro on Tuesday, the 27th inst, at 11 o'clock.

e 187 a27

Tauchnitz Volumes

JUST OUT

Moths, by Ouida, 3 Vols.....	$15
Sir Gibbie, by MacDonald, 2 do....	30
The Madonna, by H James jr. 1 do.	15
Sunshine and Storm, by Mrs Brassey, 2 do.....	30
The Sisters, by George Ebers, 2 do..	30

And several other late publications

ON SALE AT

L. JACOBSEN & Co.'s

Libreria Europea

242—FLORIDA—244

e 109 xp

4ª Exposicion y Feria

DE LA

Sociedad Rural Argentina.

Se avisa a los expositores que la fecha de apertura de la 4ª Exposicion y Feria de esta Sociedad se ha aplazado para el 18 de Abril proximo, en razon de caer en epoca electoral la fecha anteriormente anunciada.

B. Aires, 10 de Marzo 1880.

LA COMISION

e 122 a20

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES

April 18th, 11 a.m., NEGRETE, Mr. Shennan's.

April 11th, 3 p.m., RANCHOS, Mr. Moore's.

TO LET in an altos house some Furnished Rooms, also a small house Furnished or Unfurnished, with a beautiful quinta within three squares from train and four from tram. Apply 15 Calle Necochea, Belgrano.

e 186 a20

TO LET a new House, Calle Talcahuano 628, between Charcas and Santa Fe, with every accommodation, gas, water and a small garden. Rent moderate. Apply Calle Artes 262.

e 202 a23

WANTED, a NURSE, for a German family in Caballito.

Apply Calle Florida, No. 105, altos.

203 3p a 20

A GOOD MAN COOK, an Englishman, wants situation in town.

Apply C. D., Standard Office.

185 3p a20

RoyalMail Steam Packet Company

Without touching in Brazil.

The Company's magnificent steamer

ELBE,

3063 Tons, 600 Horse-power, Commander A. DYKE,

Will sail on the

7th of May.

FOR

ANTWERP DIRECT,

Calling at

MONTEVIDEO, St. VINCENT LISBON, VIGO, SOUTHAMPTON.

This Steamer is one of the Company's largest boats, has unrivalled accommodation for first-class passengers, possesses great speed, and going direct is in every respect a most desirable opportunity for Families visiting Europe this season.

To be followed by the Company's steamer

TAMAR.

2923 Tons, 530 Horse-power, W. CHAMPMAN, Commander, On the

7th of June.

The above steamer will carry 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers at

REDUCED RATES

Mails, Specie, Cargo and Parcels to all the above ports and

THROUGH TICKETS

Are granted to Antwerp, Havre, Cherburg and principal towns in Spain and Portugal.

These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all classes.

RETURN TICKETS

Are granted to 1st class passengers with deduction of 25 o/o on passage money.

FAMILIES AND COMPANIES

A considerable reduction is made in their favor.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from Europe can arrange with the Company's Agent on reasonable terms.

For further particulars apply to the Agent

HENRY A. GREEN,

Or to

HENRY L. GREEN, Broker, 175—Reconquista—175

L'pool Brazil and R.P. Steamers

LAMPORT & HOLT'S LINE

Departures from Buenos Ayres:

BAHIA, DIRECT.

COPERNICUS, Petrie, 16 APRIL.

ANTWERP & LONDON. (Via Southampton.)

KEPLER Johnson, 21 APRIL. (Carrying the Belgian Mails.)

ANTWERP & LIVERPOOL. (Via Southampton.)

HORROX, 1 MAY. (Carrying the Belgian Mails.)

The Steamer which leaves Buenos Ayres on the 21st of each month takes Cargo and Passengers for New York, calling at Rio Janeyro in which port cargo and passengers will be transhipped to one of the Steamers of the Company for the Port intended.

First and Third-class Passages to Brazilian Ports, New York, Havre, Antwerp, and towns in Great Britain, at reduced arte.

Tickets at reduced rates by steamers not carrying mails, and reductions made in favor of Families and Companies.

First class return-tickets, available for 12 months, at a reduction of one fourth.

Prepaid Passages issued at reduced rates to those wishing to bring out friends.

These steamers carry surgeons and stewardesses.

Specie and Parcels received at the broker's office till noon on day of sailing.

Insurances effected if desired.

Edward Norton,

209 Reconquista Agent

T. S. BOADLE.

209 Reconquista Broker.

Rosario, Agents—JOHN THOMPSON & Co

Banco Hipotecario.

NOTA IMPORTANTE

se previene que segun resolucion del Directorio los remates que por su orden se an anuncien seran indefectiblemente realizados, a los interesados no hubiesen pagado los trimestres v ncidos dos dias antes del que se anuncie para el remate; suspendiendose solo en el caso que en el mismo dia del remate paguen capital é intereses adeudados.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerlo concurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la mañana a 4 de la tarde.

REMATE

POR

EBBEKE Y DIEKELMANN

El Jueves 29 de Abril a las 4 de la tarde, en el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa situada en el cuartel primero parroquia de San Telmo, partido de Barracas al Norte, calle de la Banderita, cuyo frente consta de 50 vs de frente por 60 vs de fondo. Linda por el frente con la calle de la Banderita, por el fondo y ambos costados con terreno de D Emiliano Aguirre. La casa denominada quinta de Casagema, tiene 10 piezas, algibe etc.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Don Juan F. Justo, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el art. 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La base para la venta es la de 30,000 pesos moneda corriente.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco, de 10 de la mañana a 4 de la tarde.

e 194 a29

M. BILLINGHURST

El Viernes 30 de Abril a la 4½ de la tarde en el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procederemos al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado de una casa situada en el pueblo de Moron, calle Uruguayana, su terreno consta de 17 metros 32 centimetros de frente al Norte, por 43 metros 30 centimetros de fondo, linda por el fronte calle en medio con D Augusto La Roche y por el fondo y ambos costados con D Benito Duran, tiene 7 piezas, etc.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directorio, para chancelar el credito Hipotecario concedido a D Francisco Occhiuzzi quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en Tesoreria en el tiempo estipulado.

e 196 a29

BENJAMIN SASTRE y Cia.

El Viernes 30 de Abril a las 3½ de la tarde en la casa del Banco.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento, procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de tres manzanas de terreno con 130 vs de frente por cada costado y una tercera parte de otra, ubicadas en las Lomas de Zamora como a cuatro cuadras de la Estacion, una de ellas con frente a la calle Real, terrenos conocidos por de D Jose Larios.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva y previa la aprobacion del Directorio para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Don Ernesto J R Landivar, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se hallan comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La propiedad se vendera en 4 lotes.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

e 193 a30

BENJAMIN SASTRE y Cia.

El Viernes 30 de Abril a las 4½ de la tarde en la casa del Banco, San Martin.

Por orden del Directorio del Establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una chacra en el partido de Quilmes a 18 cuadras al Sud Este de la plaza principal del pueblo, con terreno de 500 vara frente por 500 de fondo, edificio de material, alfalfares, etc.

Esta propiedad se rematará indispensablemente para chancelar el credito hipotecario de $f2,000 concedido sobre dicha propiedad a Doña Maria Luisa Fernandez de Paez, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendida en lo prescripto en el art. 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

Esta propiedad debe $fts.1,853 segun la tabla de amortizacion serie A. Debe ademas $f.350 de anualidades atrasadas, multas etc etc.

La base para la venta sera $f2,203

El comprador podra continuar con la hipoteca, que tendra amortizados $f147.

e 192 a30

BENJAMIN SASTRE y Cia.

El Viernes 30 Abril a las 4 de la tarde en la casa del Banco calle San Martin.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de un terreno situado en el Partido de Moron, cuyo area consta de 195 vs de frente por 1200 vs de fondo, o sean 23 manzanas de 100 por 100 vs. Linda por el Norte con los herederos de Sosa, por el Sud con D Juan Ebrar Barrie, por el Este con la yunta conocida por de los Italianos y por el Oeste con terrenos del Estado.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente para chancelar el credito hipotecario de $f6,000 concedido sobre dicha propiedad a D Antonio Gonzalez Lenguazar quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

Esta propiedad debe $f.4,783 segun la tabla de amortizacion serie A. Debe ademas $f. 4,150 de anualidades atrasadas, multas, etc.

La base para la venta sera de $f8,933.

El comprador podra continuar con la Hipoteca que tendra amortizados $f.1,217.

e 191 a30

ALCORTA y SOSA

El Jueves 29 de Abril a las 2 de la tarde en la casa del Banco.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa situada en el pueblo de Junin, a una cuadra de la plaza, con terreno de 25 varas de frente por 47 vs de fondo, haciendo esquina con frente al Este y Sud.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente para chancelar el credito hipotecario de 1,500 $ frs. concedido sobre dicha propiedad a Don Felipe Meric, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la ley organica del Banco.

Esta propiedad debe $fts.1,363 segun la tabla de amortizacion serie A. Debe ademas $f 470 de anualidades atrasadas, multas etc.

La base para la venta sera $f1,833.

El comprador podra continuar con la hipoteca que tiene amortizados $f137.

e 190 a29

TO LET

Houses, Apartments, Shops, Stores, Deposits and Land.

Apply to

M. BENSUSAN

HOUSE AGENT

234—CALLE MAIPU—234

e 379 a30

FURNITURE

A good assortment always on hand at W. G. MARTINDALE'S

140 and 144 CALLE ESMERALDA

M. BILLINGHURST e HIJOS

En el mismo punto en que ubicada la propiedad.

El Viernes 30 de Abril a las 4 de la tarde

Por orden del Directorio del Establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado de dos casas ubicadas en el pueblo de Olivicos, a 1ª en la plaza con 10 varas de frente al Nor Oeste por 50 varas de fondo, 8 piezas, etc. y linda por el frente con la plaza, por el fondo con D Juan Garvasio, por el Sud Oeste con D Clodoveo Funes y por el Nord Este con Velardo y Salvadores. La 2ª casa de dos pisos, donde estaban los baños publicos, con 25 varas de frente por 50 de fondo 17 piezas etc. Linda por el frente con Peirano por el Nord Este con la testamenteria de Lorini, por el Nord Oeste con Raffo y por el Sud Este con Castañolo.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directori, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Don Toribio Lopez, 5quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La venta tendra lugar en uno o dos lotes segun lo deseen los interesados.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

e 198 a30

ADOLFO SALAS

El Viernes 30 de Abril a las 2 de la tarde en el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una chacra con todos los edificios que contiene, situada a inmediaciones de la estacion Temperley, partido de las Lomas de Zamora, cuyo terreno que es de figura irregular consta de 33 cuadras cuadradas, de 150 varas por costado linda por el Este con el camino Real a Cañuelas, por el fondo y S O con los herederos Avellaneda, y por el S E con mas propiedad del Otorgante, Dr D Jose Maria Cuenca y herederos de Rua y por el N. O. con D Jose y D Tomas Grigera. Esta propiedad esta cercada de alambre, arboleda, grandes edificios, cochera, palomares, etc.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directorio, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a D Francisco Domingo Justo, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la ley Organica del Banco.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

e 197 a30

ADOLFO SALAS

El Jueves 29 de Abril a las 3 de la tarde en el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procederemos al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado de una casa situada en el pueblo de Moron, calle Uruguayana, su terreno consta de 17 metros 32 centimetros de frente al Norte, por 43 metros 30 centimetros de fondo, linda por el fronte calle en medio con D Augusto La Roche y por el fondo y ambos costados con D Benito Duran, tiene 7 piezas, etc.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directorio, para chancelar el credito Hipotecario concedido a D Francisco Occhiuzzi quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en Tesoreria en el tiempo estipulado.

e 196 a29

BENJAMIN SASTRE y Cia.

El Viernes 30 de Abril a las 3½ de la tarde en la casa del Banco.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento, procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de tres manzanas de terreno con 130 vs de frente por cada costado y una tercera parte de otra, ubicadas en las Lomas de Zamora como a cuatro cuadras de la Estacion, una de ellas con frente a la calle Real, terrenos conocidos por de D Jose Larios.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva y previa la aprobacion del Directorio para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Don Ernesto J R Landivar, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se hallan comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La propiedad se vendera en 4 lotes.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

e 193 a30

BENJAMIN SASTRE ½ y Cia.

El Viernes 30 de Abril a las 4½ de la tarde en la casa del Banco, San Martin.

Por orden del Directorio del Establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una chacra en el partido de Quilmes a 18 cuadras al Sud Este de la plaza principal del pueblo, con terreno de 500 vara frente por 500 de fondo, edificio de material, alfalfares, etc.

Esta propiedad se rematará indispensablemente para chancelar el credito hipotecario de $f2,000 concedido sobre dicha propiedad a Doña Maria Luisa Fernandez de Paez, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendida en lo prescripto en el art. 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

Esta propiedad debe $fts.1,853 segun la tabla de amortizacion serie A. Debe ademas $f 350 de anualidades atrasadas, multas etc etc.

La base para la venta sera $f2,203

El comprador podra continuar con la hipoteca, que tendra amortizados $f147.

e 192 a30

BENJAMIN SASTRE y Cia.

El Viernes 30 Abril a las 4 de la tarde en la casa del Banco calle San Martin.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de un terreno situado en el Partido de Moron, cuyo area consta de 195 vs de frente por 1200 vs de fondo, o sean 23 manzanas de 100 por 100 vs. Linda por el Norte con los herederos de Sosa, por el Sud con D Juan Ebrar Barrie, por el Este con la yunta conocida por de los Italianos y por el Oeste con terrenos del Estado.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente para chancelar el credito hipotecario de $f6,000 concedido sobre dicha propiedad a D Antonio Gonzalez Lenguazar quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

Esta propiedad debe $f.4,783 segun la tabla de amortizacion serie A. Debe ademas $f. 4,150 de anualidades atrasadas, multas, etc.

La base para la venta sera de $f8,933.

El comprador podra continuar con la Hipoteca que tendra amortizados $f.1,217.

e 191 a30

ALCORTA y SOSA

El Jueves 29 de Abril a las 2 de la tarde en la casa del Banco.

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa situada en el pueblo de Junin, a una cuadra de la plaza, con terreno de 25 varas de frente por 47 vs de fondo, haciendo esquina con frente al Este y Sud.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente para chancelar el credito hipotecario de 1,500 $ frs. concedido sobre dicha propiedad a Don Felipe Meric, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la ley organica del Banco.

Esta propiedad debe $fts.1,363 segun la tabla de amortizacion serie A. Debe ademas $f 470 de anualidades atrasadas, multas etc.

La base para la venta sera $f1,833.

El comprador podra continuar con la hipoteca que tiene amortizados $f137.

e 190 a29

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6—Hacienda lanar y vacuna.

78—CALLE RECONQUISTA 78

The Standard.

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere. CICERO.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1880.

Special Telegram

Santiago, 15th.

The Chilian cavalry have left Lacumba for Sama, on the 11th. The rest of the army is also advancing on Sama. The scouts have nowhere seen the enemy.

INVINCIBLE PROGRESS.

It cannot have escaped the attention of most of our readers the great push that is going on in this country at present; look where we will, in every direction we see signs of great progress—a progress too general to be artificial, and too mighty to spring from any other source than the great current which bears the country along. We have two of our Cabinet Ministers up in the Provinces inaugurating two new railways; down in the far South we have the English contractors, with a thousand workmen, concluding the Ayacucho Railway; we have two 'agrimensores' leaving town next week to measure and bound 800 square leagues of the Rio Negro territory, which, before five years are about, we believe, will be stocked with cows and sheep; we have a new leaf turned over in Entre Rios, which throws up at an infinitessimal price the splendid but forgotten Government lands of that Province; to-morrow we will have the gates to Palermo thrown open and the Rural Exhibition inaugurated; and so rapidly has the breeding of thoroughbred cows and horses advanced in the Plate, that we positively have no room in our columns for the list of animals to be exhibited. The Industrial Club is waiting with the workmen ready to take possession of the Plaza 25 de Mayo, to begin the buildings for the great Continental Exhibition to be opened in September. So ceaseless is the march, that events crush on without even a passing notice. Last week the new branch railway to Giles was opened to the public. We remember the time when such an event would have taken the Governor and his Ministers and all the merchants out of town, to drink from golden goblets success to the new line; to-day the first train runs out, without as much as a drop of caña or halt a bottle of beer to wet the lips of the engine-driver, guard, or station-master. The Giles branch is, we suppose, too small for our progress. Next week we are to inaugurate a still further extension, to San Antonio de Areco, the richest sheep lands in the whole of this province, and where estancia property is considered cheap at 2½ millions currency per square league.

Nor in a sketch of the wondrous march of the River Plate should we limit our views to this province. The Arroyo del Medio is no longer the boundary line of Buenos Ayrean sheep and cattle farms: our flocks and our 'rodeos' are spreading up through Santa Fe, and we extend our estancias even faster than we extend our railways. Immense districts of country spreading back from the Cent. Arg. Railway, and hitherto neglected, are now coming to the front, and all those fine lands have advanced in price and are passing into the hands of people who have capital and cattle to stock them. One need be no prophet to foretell that in another five years there will be crowds of bidders in Baltar and Quesada's 'patio' to buy the lands at the back of the Carcarañá at the same figure for which these renowned auctioneers sold the Rojas lands on Thursday.

Let it be written that there is nothing to stop the progress of this country. Could politics ruin it it would have been long since bankrupt. Could political errors mar it, the whole Confederation would have long since been dissolved. Could even epidemics destroy it, there would be nothing now left on the map. The growth of the R. Plate is invincible, and whoever doubts this loses.

Everything points to a new departure for this country with its new National Administration. Disappointed politicians and place seekers may howl as they please, but the Car of Juggernaut never crushed its victims to finer powder than Argentina's Car of Progress will yet make the country's political excrescences. Already the same movement Westward which has made the United States what it is, is observable here. The current of labour, of industry, of speculation is turning to the Interior. The extension of the iron road to the confines of the Republic supplies an artery which, ere many years are about, will throb with the pulsations of a development such, perhaps, as the world has not yet witnessed, even in the Great Republic. There is nothing under the sun that the varied climate of this chosen land cannot produce, and the time is at hand when its marvellous advantages in this respect will be turned to account; there is untold mineral wealth in nearly every province of the Interior, and we shall not be surprised if the first great impulse of development come from this source, which, when permanent, drags every other improvemnt in its train, as in California. When Bonanzas, oil wells, coal mines, sugar and coffee plantations, &c. are in full swing in the Interior, political agitation will prove such au unremunerative trade in comparison, that 'Ligas,' Tiro Nacionalism, official elections and the rest of our political woes will die a natural death. So be it.

The Senegal's Mails.

London, 19th March.
Paris, 20th do.
Lisbon, 23d do.

During the animated debates in Parliament to which the approaching General Elections have given rise Earl Granville has exhibited the greatest confidence as to the success of his party at the ballot boxes. Lord Beaconsfield seems to rise higher to meet the emergency: the noble Premier has made many speeches in his best vein. In defending his famous letter to the Viceroy of Ireland, Lord Beaconsfield declared that, if the Liberals be in a majority, in all cases where the honor and might of England are involved the Conservatives will support to a man the new Government. Mr Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote have had several brilliant passages of arms on the subject of the finances.

Things look quieter in Russia, Count Loris Melikoff, the Vice Emperor, is becoming very popular. He contemplates as his first measure a sweeping and liberal change in Municipal administration. During the few weeks he has been in power the Count's proceedings have wonderfully restored public confidence: he is inexorable with the Nihilists but has already drawn a sharp line between these firebrands and the imprudent people they have seduced to join them: he has also given the Press encouragement to discuss freely the reforms the people wish for, and this is an immense step in advance. There is vehement indignation expressed all over Russia at the liberation of Hartmann by the French Government, and the Opposition papers declare it is an insult to the Russian people.

The Special Committee appointed to report on the new Military Law of the German Empire have approved of it and it has been read a second time. The Law against the Socialists is to be kept in force till 1884, and not till 1886 as proposed by the Government. The United States Minister at Berlin has received orders from Washington to refuse all participation by his Government in the Anti-Socialist Congress proposed by Prince Bismarck. A terrible railway collision occurred at Hade, Prussia; 7 killed and many wounded.

The Italian Parliament passed a vote of confidence in the foreign policy of the Government by 220 to 83. The Pope has advised the non-authorized religious congregations in France to conform to the laws, but energetically condemns the measures against the Jesuits.

Switerland is about to fortify all her frontiers.

London, March 19th.

Mr Gladstone addressed two meetings in Mid-Lothian yesterday within a radius of nine miles from Edinburgh. The first was held in the Free Church in the village of Carstorphine, and a vote pledging the meeting to support his candidature was carried by acclamation. Criticism of the foreign policy of the Government formed the staple of the right hon. gentleman's speech, and in conclusion he disclaimed all personal feelings against Lord Dalkeith He said that he opposed the Tory member on public grounds alone. At Ratho a meeting was held in the school-room, the audience being composed mostly of tenant farmers. Domestic questions formed a conspicuous part of his speech. On the Game Laws he recommended the giving of landlords concurrent rights with tenants to destroy ground game, the granting of enlarged powers of local Government through out the United Kingdom, and the abolition of the law of entail. The free use of land, the free use of material, and the free sale of product were the three fundamental principles between the Legislature and the cultivators of the soil. A vote supporting the candidature of Mr Gladstone was carried by acclamation.

Mr Cross, speaking at Warrington last night, criticised Mr Gladstone's utterances in Mid-Lothian, and expressed a hope that the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland would read them, for the more they did so the more determined they always became to oppose him and his policy. Referring to the secession of Lord Derby, he declared that he had deserted his party at the supreme moment of the danger of the Empire, and that though his policy had been sound and strong his action had been weak.

A suitable reception will be given to Mr Bright upon his arrival at Birmingham from Rochdale this afternoon. Representatives from most of the ward committees, including many of the leading Liberals in the town, will take part in the demonstration. While Mr. Bright is speaking at the Town Hall this evening, Mr Chamberlain and Mr Muntz will be addressing overflowing meetings at the Exchange and Temperance Hall.

Sir William Harcourt, M.P., addressed a large open-air meeting at Oxford last evening. He condemned the foreign and financial policy of the Government, and maintained that under a Liberal Ministry alone could the people of this country look forward with any confidence to peace. The Liberals had lessened taxation, provided a free breakfast table, and enfranchised the population. With regard to the high price of bread, if the Tories had their own way it would have been at famine prices.

Last night Mr. Goschen addressed the electors of Ripon. In the course of his remarks he said if a Liberal Government came into power domestic questions would figure prominently. While wishing to maintain the greatness of the Empire they wished also to maintain the efficiency of the services which were required for the protection of our interests. They would reduce taxation and so regulate the financial administration that they might be able to resume their work of lighten ing the burdens of the people.

Speaking at Preston last night the Attorney-General said that, though he did not believe Mr. Gladstone would be returned for Mid-Lothian, still he would like to see him in Parliament, because by his extravagancies of late years he had exposed the weakness and folly of the Radical party. The torrent of words that was poured forth into the heart of Mid-Lothian indicated no policy.

Sir W. Hart Dyke, M.P., addressed a large gathering of Mid-Kent electors at Maidstone yesterday. He said they had a stern duty before them, for on the pending contest depended the future destiny and welfare of this country. Were they going to vote for a Government which, in spite of unfair treatment at the hands of the Opposition, had supported itself? or were they prepared to hand back the reins of confidence to those who, according to the evidence of all foreign statesmen, had made England almost the laughing-stock among the Councils of foreign Powers? That was the great question for decision.

The Queen held a council at Windsor yesterday, at which Her Majesty gave her consent to the marriage of Princess Frederica of Hanover to Baron von Pawel Rammingen. After the Council Mr. Charley, Common Serjeant, and Mr. Monckton, Town Clerk of London, were knighted.

The thirty-second anniversary of the birth of Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) was celebrated yesterday in the customary manner.

A telegram from Vienna received in Brussels states that a risiug has occurred at Smyrna, and that the Government has asked for reinforcements from Constantinople.

It is stated that the Jesuit authorities in France have already caused all the members of the Society who are not Frenchmen to leave the country.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

In this classical country where mythological transformations course through its political history, it is difficult to forsee events and form a right criterion from them, defining the situation from day to day, in spite of the logical path they pursue, obeying an impulse given towards a goal forboded in the minds of all. The federal spirit of 1816 gave birth to the Congress which sealed the national unity in the immortal act of Independence, and fixed the destiny of the Argentine Republic.

From the anarchy of 1820 rose from instinct of safety a spirit of national cohesion, an embryonic democracy, a natural element with organic principles, a moral latent union, effusion of antagonistic ideas brought about by the very principle that gave rise to them, and the creation of the fœtus of the future Federacy in a constitutional mould which defined the position of each province. Buenos Ayres was the model, the very province that languished under the power of caudillos.

The separation that followed the year 1820 gave rise to the assembly of the famous Congress which clearly defined the struggle of principles between people and caudillos, and made one of the most magnificent manifestations of the Argentine nationality.

Civil war annihilated the old factions, which were fused into one patriotic idea and vigorously attacked brute force and individualism.

The struggle against Rosas affected the political equilibrium which rose between opinions and facts, principles and popular instinct, the old traditions and the new aspirations, so much so, that Rosas brutally represented the homogeniety he was supposed to oppose, and Lavalle became the champion of the federal idea, which was to reconcile the past with the future.

The later resistance of Buenos Ayres was the foundation stone of the provincial rights, in their respective constitutions, with regard to the necessities of a central government, and their interior organization; thus one province became the safeguard of the rights of the others,

Urquiza's power gave rise to a Constitution, when for the first time, two antagonistical principles which disputed political supremacy were amalgamated in a written treaty.

Cepeda brought on the national unity based on equality of conditions, and Pavon reorganized the nation in all its integrity, which for the first time presented itself before the world in peace and liberty, governed by one law and one government, by the public votes.

Later on we have witnessed the conciliation of two parties effected by two governments of coercion, which, modifying a situation of pressure, opened new horizons to militant politics. What will arise from the actual electoral struggle between the power of office and the conciliation?

Whatever be the upshot of the struggle or the external changes in those men and those principles involved, we may all rely on the fact that they will pursue the logical course which guides the normal development of the Argentine nation, and obey the laws which govern its destinies.

The last electoral act which has recently taken place has not much modified the expectant and alarming situation which surrounds us. The results were foreseen, and the event of the day can form no political diagnostic which may be considered a prelude of the events of the morrow.

It was numerically known beforehand how the election of electors for President would ostensibly result.

Governments, resolved to impose a President on the Republic, alone have voted. The electors of two of the provinces make no war question out of the matter, and will probably give their votes to the preponderating candidate.

Two other provinces have freely voted for their own candidates, giving a free field to their opponents and heading resistance, inspired by conservative and patriotic motives, form a nucleus and 'point d'appui' in the efforts that are made towards that end.

Two more provinces have struggled against the official elements, and vindicated in their fall or their triumph the liberty of vote.

All this had been foreseen, foretold, and nobody was surprised; therefore, the election passed off peaceably.

The electoral question is in exactly the same position. The official pressure assumes the same illegitimate shape; the resistance is as strong as ever. A patriotical solution of the question floats in the political atmosphere: more like an air bubble than a plan with definite form,

The three candidates are always on the look out for the unforeseen, struggling between the official pressure they condemn, and the resistance they will not partake in. The apostles of peace speak to the winds without the courage to rush into the events, either to dominate over them, or turn them to account. Therefore, there only remain two candidates, with the votes we all know. The electoral problem is in exactly the same condition as when Dr Tejedor brought it to a head, and the patriotic solution averted outbreak. The resignation of both candidates, and a situation pursuant with the unanimous approval of the country, is the theory of a practical solution in the minds of all. If in such a situation a line of conduct had to be traced, the general outlines that would limit it would be well known, and the most commonplace patriotism would council those interested to move in that direction, and even consult their own paltry interests on a par with those of the nation. But in the atmosphere of resistance for life which political corruption has created, only the sordid interests of a few are consulted, and those forces which sooner or later must vindicate right are jeopardized, determining an antagonism which entails other questions making the present precarious, and clouding the horizon of the future.

What remains to be seen is how these forces and these brutal tendencies collide or neutralise each other, creating conflicts in public life, or paralyzation in national life.

The first battle between these forces and these tendencies will be fought in Congress, but should there be no previous arrangement wherein public interests and patriotism might prevail, the situation won't be modified, whatever be the result of the votes. Therefore, the hopes of a patriotic solution are still alive, although facts are daily distancing the possibility of such an arrangement; whilst the official pressure tends to a conversion into a legal fact, resistance grows stronger and assumes greater proportions. The

triumph of one day won't eliminate the struggle, and truces will only delay the outbreak. Each will choose his field and day of battle, and meantime the antagonism and paralyzation of forces will undermine the political body and enervate the constitution of the public authorities.

A sickly peace may be signed: a Warsaw peace may be imposed, but the healthy peace, the legitimate daughter of liberty, can only exist with liberty and by liberty.

In view of this perspective the conciliation parties must persevere in their efforts, maintain the positions carried, and fortified in them be disposed to listen to any proposition which may tend to the pacific solution of the question.

The campaign may be short or long, but in the uncertain present and the threatening future we all know that perseverance, energy, and valour will guide the conciliation parties, and those who sustain their patriotic policy.—*Nacion.*

SWISS CATTLE-FARMING.

(By Don Eduardo Olivera)

We extract from Mr. Olivera's valuable work the following important information on cattle-raising in the valleys of Switzerland. In the Tyrol and in Switzerland the principal industry in the valleys is cattle-farming. It is most picturesque to see the cows grazing like the chamois on the mountain tops; the silence of the Alps is disturbed by the bells that hang from their necks. Here and there the traveller meets a kind of rancho, built alongside a huge rock, to preserve it from the terrible winds; these dwellings give an idea of the hard life of these poor men, who live on the cheese and butter they make themselves, several thousands of feet above the sea. The roof of the rancho is generally covered with large pieces of rock, and often in the storms the inmates have to hold on to the roof like grim death, to prevent it from being blown into Italy or Germany by the raging winds. If the life of the Swain is full of hardships, it is at least not surrounded with the dangers of that of the wood-cutter, who often is dashed to pieces with his sledge as he descends the Alps.

Mr. Olivera was agreeably surprised in the Grindelwald when he heard his hotel-keeper converse familiarly about the Argentine Republic, and inquire as to the advantages offered by the Republic to emigrants. Many settlers in the Esperanza Colony have relatives and friends there. There are about 6000 head of cattle in the Grindelwald, distributed on the various slopes of Alps. The Municipalities decide the question as to how many cows are to be placed on each mountain, the size of the area and the quality of the pasturage taken into consideration. The number of animals fixed by the Communes cannot be increased. The calculations of the Municipalities are based on the quantity of milk a certain number of cows give in a determined period.

The value of the land varies greatly; the low lands are in general very dear, as the cattle can graze much earlier on them than on the high lands.

A cow, during six weeks on the very high pasturages, or eighteen weeks on the lower lands, gives on an average from 10 to 13 bottles of milk per day. The Swains take great care in measuring the quantity of milk of every new arrival, and the cows that give most milk are adorned with a bell.

Every cow has a particular name, but the cow with a bell always advances at the head of all others, and enjoys the privilege of being milked the first. Calves, horses and even bullocks are often taken to graze on the Alps. There are also some flocks of sheep and goats, which feed on the pasture the cows cannot eat or attain. There are men who climb the highest peaks to get a handful of pasture to put aside for the winter months.

The cattle are in general cared by men. In this valley the women also join in making cheese and butter. The cows are milked twice a day, in order to change the milk immediately into butter and cheese. The process is of a primitive kind. When making cheese the milk is first placed in wooden basins and then poured into a boiler hanging from a badly made tripod of wood; here it is boiled to 25° and mixed up with a preparation—a kind of liquor prepared expressly with a part of a calf's stomach and dipped into water with pepper and salt. The great art is to direct the infusing of this preparation well; then, when coagulated, the matter is reduced to a kind of pulp, put into the boiler again, heated to 30°, taken out and manipulated again.

The embryo cheese is afterwards put into a mould and pressed. All the sheepfarmers of Buenos Ayres ought to take a lesson from the Swiss and provide the whole Republic with home-made Gruyére and Chester.

The cattle of Switzerland are specially distinguished for excellent milch cows and their products. Many kinds of cheese are manufactured, which are well known all over the world. The butter cheese is made from pure milk and butter; the soft cheese is made from the pure milk in the morning and the butter-milk of the afternoon. The other kinds of cheese are made from thin milk.

To make two pounds of Gruyère from five to seven bottles of milk are necessary; for thin cheese from 6¾ to 7½ bottles; for Seret cheese from 8½ to 12½ bottles of milk.

The Seret is a little white cheese, on which the cow-keepers feed; it is made from the remains of the former cheeses; what remains after the making of the Seret cheese is given to the pigs, which are always found in company with the cows on the heights.

When the season is over the cheese and butter is handed over to the proprietors of the cattle. The pay for three months' work like this is 12 and sometimes 20 pats.

The best kinds of cheese are from Gruyére, de Gessenay, Brienz, Emmenthal and Urseren. The monks of the far-famed monastery of Einsiedlin manufacture an immense quantity of cheese.

In the neighbourhood of Berne and Freiburg the peasants manufacture some very good cheese. The kinds made from sheep's milk are first-class, as well as the green cheese from Glaris.

During the winter season the cowkeeper and his family retire to the valleys, where they enjoy the 12 or 20 its. paid them; subordinates get from six to ten its., and boys two or 2½ its. for the three months' work. Very hard work and poor pay. In the winter season the huts on the mountains are snowed up and all access is nearly impossible.

A Swiss immigration into the province of Buenos Aires is very desirable. We have the cows and the lands, but we need the hands. The millions of cows we have would yield a mine of wealth in milk alone, if properly cared and trained. It would seem that only the sting of necessity would make the estanciero turn this to account.

THE QUARTETTE'S PUBLIC CONCERT.

As we predicted, there was a very select (tho' not a very large) gathering at the Quartette Society's Thursday night concert, many of the well known English and German families being present, but rather few of the leading native families patronising the meeting; amongst the latter we noticed the Governor of the Province and Madame Tejedor. The orchestra, it must be admitted, was not quite so steady as its wont, owing no doubt to its long vacation, and to there being only time sufficient for three rehearsals, but the good execution of the very difficult music played throughout the evening was very creditable. The two giant pieces were undoubtedly the Tannhaeuser overture and March of Torches, the latter a most colossal piece, and admirably played. Mr. Piazzini's very able execution of the exceedingly difficult concert piano and orchestral piece by Saint-Saenz impressed the audience with his ability and his chaste style and 'limpieza' called for admiration. Scenes Pittoresques was heard with evident pleasure, to which the very excellent playing of the orchestra contributed much. The Reverie by Schumann, so much admired at a previous meeting, was repeated by request of the audience. Altogether it was a very pleasurable concert, and Mr. Bassi may feel assured of having contributed largely to the satisfaction of the audience by his excellent management. The next public concert (10th) will be held on 9th July, the fourth anniversary of the Society's birth, when a very splendid fete will be prepared for our delectation, but in the meantime we remind our readers that the Society meet twice a month for private concerts where the choicest classical music is produced for the benefit of members, whose monthly subscription is only 50 dollars currency, and for which sum married ladies and their unmarried daughters are admitted free with the head of the house.

THE SALTA RAILWAY INAUGURATION

(Our Special Correspondent)

Rosario, April 14th, 1880.

Dear *Standard*,

We arrived here this morning at 10.30, 'sin novedad.' The party consists of about fifteen, including Mr. Younger, Mr. Wm. Thompson, of the Central-Argentine; Mr. Aranda, of Cordova; Mr. Victorica, of the Department of Agriculture; Mr. Garcia, Secretary to the Minister, &c.

Dr. Plaza is to join us in Cordova. I have seen no signs of Mr. Gallenga as yet.

We were received here by a guard of honour of the Capitania. The Captain of the Port, Mr. Gazzana, accompanies us to Tucuman.

Scotus.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The French steamer Senegal has brought very fresh dates from Europe—19th March from London and 23d from Lisbon. There is nothing very striking in the news, except a reaction against the Nihilists in Russia, where Count Melikoffs liberal measures have produced the best effect. The Vice-Czar has absolutely taken the muzzle off the Press and invited the papers to write away freely, without fear or favour, as to the reforms which the people require. The Count may yet save Holy Russia from the terrible mess into which her autocratic ruler and his wooden-headed advisers have plunged her. With a reasonably free form of Government, Russia would cease to be the bugbear of Europe.

The *Nacional* of yesterday evening has an alarming prediction of an intended 'coup d'etat'—Legislature to be surrounded by the Tiros and Bomberos: another 15th of February next Sunday, and a general upset to everything in the city. The same colleague asserts positively that General Roca will be here in a few days.

A thousand thanks to Mr Burton, the well known newsagent, for London papers to 21st March yesterday.

The Rural Society's Cattle Show will be opened to-morrow at Palermo. It will be the largest as yet seen in this country. We wish to inform those who may get fatigued in inspecting cows, bulls, horses, pigs, &c., that the best place wherein to refresh themselves is Mr. Hansen's grand tent in Calle Sarmiento, opposite the entrance to the show.

The Rev. F. Martin intends to reside at the Church of the Merced until the arrival of his companions. He will preach in the said Church (the Merced) each Sunday after the 1 o'clock Mass, and will hear Confessions after the 7 o'clock Mass.

The Quartette Society's concert on Thursday evening at the Colon Theatre was a brilliant success. Our musical critic gives full particulars in another column. There is another concert on the tapis.

Yellow fever seems to be rapidly declining at Rio. On the 8th ult. the deaths from it were only 7, the lowest point yet.

Nothing fresh in politics yesterday, but the usual shower of unfounded and confounded rumours. Dr. Bernard Irigoyen is now said to be the likeliest man for the Vice-Presidency. One of our native colleagues reports a conversation with General Mitre in which he expressed a decided opinion that, in spite of all the 'blood and iron' writing on the defeated side, there is no danger of the public peace being disturbed. Such an opinion from such a quarter is of value.

The Senegale has brought very few passengers this trip—only 17 for Montevideo and 14 for B. Ayres.

We have to thank the captain of the Lamport and Holt steamer Kepler for kindly sending us yesterday files of late English papers.

'By Jingo!' was the exclamation in Tory circles yesterday at the overwhelming victory of the Liberals in Great Britain and Ireland. Nobody did or could expect such a defeat for the Minister who a few years ago, returned to London from Berlin to offer the shouting millions of the world's metropolis 'Peace with Honour' in exchange for their frantic welcome. And now? Popular favour is a fickle jade, but it must be admitted that her faileu pet gave her sore provocation to turn on him. There is much speculation as to who will be the Liberal Premier

Count Patrizio made a satisfactory debut at Montevideo, but the papers do not appear at all 'off their heads' with enthusiasm about him. Mr Brown got one of his usual 'croppers' from his velocipede.

A kind friend has favoured us with an important telegram from Chile, which will be found in another column. The blockade of Callao leads many people to think that a dash at Lima is on the cards.

The advices from Montevideo this morning report a somewhat uneasy feeling down there, and in some quarters serious apprehensions of troubles ahead. There is very little business doing. The premium on gold shows no advance as yet.

Chascomus announces another Cattle Fair for the 24th of September next.

The Plaza Lorea is to change its name to Plaza Rivadavia, on the Centenary of the latter illustrious Argentine's birth.

We perceive that the Italian community are thinking of getting up a 'Tiro Club.' What does this mean? Better leave such things to the sons of the soil.

Competent parties assert that the very high prices paid for wool this year make a difference in favour of this country in this item alone of over 200,000,000 currency!!!

The debut of the French operette company at the Variedades on Thursday evening was a great success. House filled to the skylights. The fair members of the company are in general very pretty, and in Buenos Ayres this means half the battle won for the Empresario.

The time table of the Campana Railway will be changed to-morrow. Return tickets to Cattle Show only five paper dollars. Decidedly cheap this.

The hull of the ill fated steamer America, which was burned off Montevideo on Christmas Eve some years ago, has turned up on the top of a stiff sandbank, for which mariners should keep a sharp look out.

The authorities ought to put a stop to the eminently silly custom of burning Judas: It is most dangerous in narrow streets. Last week, in Calle Santa Fe, an ill-directed bomb from one of these effigies blew a hole through the Sunday hat of a *Standard* subscriber, and then went slap, bang, into a drawing-room full of ladies, causing a general fit of screaming and fainting.

The Colon Theatre opera company will be here on 27th.

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT.

To the Editor of the *Standard*,

Dear Sir,

I do not see the necessity of calling on the classical 'Zeb' for an answer to the simple conundrum in yours of to-day, as to the resemblance between a 'schoolmaster and a pimple.' The answer to it is: because 'eet eetches' (it itches), 'he teaches.'

Yours, &c.,

Ass Sanscrit.

VALUE OF PAPER-MONEY.

Finance Department, April 14th.

Until the evening of 17th April the rate shall be—

30|80 cents Prov. Bank m/c. 1$ gold.

AVELLANEDA.

ON 'CHANGE.

April 16th, 1880.

Patacons	80.60 paper.
National Bonds	81
Cedulas A	85½
" B	82½
" C	80
" D	81
Treasury Bonds	77½
National Bank Shares	58½
National Bank Notes	30.70
Buschental Bonds	91
Roads and Bridges	79
Municipal Bonds 1870	81
" 1874	81
Empresitto Popular	Par
Old Gas Company	90 premium.
Belgrano Tramway	50 discount.
National Bonds 1876	71
Deuda Estrangera	84 gold

The price of gold remains steady at 30.80 cash and five cents higher for 30th April; for May or June many sellers at 30.65.

There seems less disposition to buy on time, and although efforts have been made by some brokers to induce their clients to purchase gold, the argument seems to be in favour of further confidence in the Provincial Bank. At this time last year the Provincial Bank had drawn half a million sterling exchange in order to control the price of gold. No such measure has been requisite this year, and from the tendency of exchange it is doubtful whether the Bank will be able to draw this winter at 40d paper the balance of £150,000 in its favour in London. Again there is every probability of the graserias working this year, advices from the camp are favourable, the price of sheepskins never was so high; thus, putting aside political affairs, the prospects are not favourable to an increased price of patacons.

Exchange rules steady at 49½ on London, 5.21 on Paris; Montevideo continues at ½ drawers. London & River Plate Bank drawing at 49½. In the open market first class bills have been done at 49⅜d. Provincial Bank continues giving its winter rate 40d paper patacon. Not much doing.

Discounts easy at 6½ to 8 per cent paper, 5 to 7 per cent gold. National and Provincial Government Proveeduria Bills looked for at 12 per cent; the former easily find takers. There are not any of the latter at the moment on the market.

The Lamport & Holt steamer Kepler has brought £3,000 in gold for this market. The Senegal has only brought a few hundred sovereigns.

The Supreme Court has forwarded to the National and Provincial Governments a project of law relative to bankruptcy cases; the chief points are abolishing the office of provisional syndicate. The liquidator or 'sindico', to be named by the majority of creditors within 8 days after the bankrupt's suspension, and not as before appointed by the judges; the sindico can be changed, even without showing cause, by a written requisition of two-thirds of the creditors; a moderate commission is allowed to the sindico.

Within the last week President Avellaneda has signed a contract for 150 leagues of telegraph, and two contracts for extension of railways each of 20 leagues; this attracted great attention and speaks volumes; were it not that the daily press is so involved in politics these facts would be placed in their proper light and Argentines be proud to assert the nobler influences of peace and prosperity to constant political squabbling.

The gold sales were:—

For cash 68,650 30.55-60
For April 17th 112,000 30.55-60
For April 30th 132,500 30.55-60-55-60
For May 31st 65,000 30.60
Sales 368,150.

Cedulas—

For cash B 2,000 at 82½
For April 30th A 4,500 85½

Treasury Bonds—

For cash 9,000 at 77½-½

600 bordalesas of tallow at $48, showing a slight rise. All graserias at a stand-still, tallow too low, and nothing to work at.

The enterprizing firm of J Badarrocco e hijo of the Vuelta de Rocha have bought the Manton Dock at Colonia, and are bringing same over to the Riachuelo. They have bought from Don Saturnino Unsue 100 varas frontage on the river with 200 fondo, in front of their establishment, for 550,000m/c. When finished, this Dock will be one of the best in South America.

It is said that a large firm is contemplating the purchase of an extensive frontage on the Riachuelo, to establish deposits and a barraca.

Steam coal, several sales, to arrive one cargo $9½ fts.; another to Northern Railway, six months plazo. House coal scarce, and none offered.

Galvanized iron, a lot of 350 boxes at $210. Prices in England are firm, but speculators are inclined to give way.

Pine—The last sale per J B Watson, at 11½ has not been repeated. None offering.

Pitch in demand, cargoes sold recently at $f.38 are re-selling at 40 and 41 $fts.

Portland cement—1000 barrels, German, sold to arrive, $137. 400 German in port, $140. 350 barrels, English, $145, in lighter. Market filling up fast.

The R.M.S. Guadiana left Pernambuco on the 9th inst. for Rio.

The French s.s. Equateur left Lisbon on 10th inst. for River Plate.

Advices from Gualeguaychu refer to a projected new private bank in that town, to afford accommodation both to the traders of the place and the estancieros and farmers around.

A splendid maize crop is reported from Gualeguay, fully 10,000 fanegas, mostly yellow maize, which is selling at 4 rls. per fanega.

At afterhours the following sales:—

Gold—

For cash 20,000 30.60
Abril 30 30,000 30.65
May 31 10,000 30.65

At 4 p.m. the market closed for cash and the end of month at 30.65 sellers and at 30.60 buyers

The *Times* of March 19th gives the following on the London money market:—

"The stock settlement being concluded and the stringency due to the collection of revenue money at the Bank being virtually over, the demand for money has fallen away both at the Bank and in the open market, and the rates both for discounts and loans are somewhat easier. The weekly return shows that borrowers have lately to some extent miscalculated the probable course of the market and also the probable extent of the available supply of money. A week ago appearances were thought in some quarters to favour the view that money would become scarcer by this time than it is, and bills upon a considerable scale were sent into the Bank in anticipation. The maintained demand at the Bank has, however, resulted in over supplying borrowers outside."

From the South Market we have the following:—

Arrived by rail and carts 7,500 ar. of wool, 13,000 kilos wheat, 19,000 kilos maize in cob, and other produce.

About 6,740 ar. of wool sold.

The sales were:—

Wool—2000 ar. S G H at 118
400 " " 128
1000 U S 150
100 Cramer 122
1500 M E 100
700 M y Rodriguez 98
20 Soriano 120
300 various 80
20 black 90
700 Apellanis 135

6,740 ar.

Sheepskins—1333 dozen camp at 36-40 rls., desechos and corderones at 28-32 rls. Camp and matadero of the station at 34 rls:

Pelados—Atrasados 23 rls., $70-85
Epidemia $26-30
Corderitos—249 doz. $13-15
Cow Hides—648 camp and matadero 202, 205, 210. Becerros 170, 172. Nonatos at 100 and 105.
Horse Hides—90 camp at $36-38
Nutria—1,700 lbs. at $10½.
Deerskins—26 doz. classified at 96, 102
Hair—175 ar. at 178-185.
Tallow—2 barrels, pisado, 33. 2 bordalesas at 45.
Potro Oil—23 bordalesas at 47½.
Maize—80 fan. new in cob at 78, 80.
Alfalfa—14 bales, best, at $620.

At the Plaza Once the following business done:—

Arrived by rail 60 waggons with produce.
Very little done in wool.
Skins and hides firm.
Maize abundant.
The sales were:—
Wool—One lot, 600 ar., by Llamazares at 120 and 128.
Cow Hides—Matadero and camp 205, 210.
Sheepskins—Matadero at 33, 34, and 36 rls. Camp 28, 30, 31 rls. Desechos at 27, 28½ rls.
Pelados at $30, 35, 40 and 45.
Horse Hides—Camp at 30, 35.
Nutria—At $10 per lb.
Hair—At 165, 170
Tallow—22 bordalesas, camp, $47.
Wheat—560 fan. from Costa at 220, 230, 235, 238 and 240.
Maize—In cob at 58, 80, and yellow at 72. In grain at 57. Yellow in grain at 57.

The following large transactions in Montevidean stocks are reported—

$12,000 Consolidadas de 1872 a 20 o/o al contado.
3,000 Id id id al mismo precio y condiciones
3,000 Pacificacion 2ª serie a 26½ o/o para el 14 del corriente
1,000 Empresitio Extraordinario 2ª serie a 26½ o/o id.
10,000 Pacificacion 2ª setie a 26½ o/o al contado.
5,000 Deuda Interna 2ª serie a 16½ o/o para mañana.
12,000 Titulos Especiales a 6 o/o para el 14 del corrients.
6,000 Denda Fundada 2ª serie bis a 26 o/o al contado.
2,000 Deuda Rescate a 27½ o/o para el 14 del corriente.
4,300 Titulos Adicionales a 26 o/o al contado.

The weather has been so rough in Montevideo these last few days, that, according to the *Telegrafo*, nothing can be discharged at the moles, and this has caused a lull in import business down there. The sale of 5000 rolls of wire No. 5 and 6 at from 2.90 to 3 pats is reported.

The following clearances from Montevideo are reported—

On 12th April

Spanish brig Chanito, by J Cibils y hijo, for Habana, with 188,015 kil. tasajo.

English steamer Dago by Woodgate Bros. take the following cargo—

For Antwerp—
500 bales wool
From Buenos Aires for Havre and Antwerp
2731 bales wool

German steamer Rio by G Moller with the following cargo—

For Santos
550 sacks bran
200 id flour
For Hamburg
9 bultos muebles
100 boxes tongues
8 do meat extract
3 boxes liquids
8 preserved beef
1679 salted horse hides

English steamer Leibnitz by C R Horne, with the following cargo—

For Rio Janeiro—
66 bullos fruits
576 do potatoes
£11,500 gold
For Antwerp—
2345 salted cow hides
8 bales hair
471 do wool
For London—
42 boxes meat extract.

Italian barque Ida by B Maumus, with the following cargo—

For Havre—
62 pipes grease
501 bales wool
20 do garras
2200 salted cow hides
95714 kil. guano artificial
36000 horns
82144 canillas
26342 kil. marlos.

It is rumoured that a steamer is about to be chartered in Montevideo by the Spanish Consul to take 800 Gallegos to Cuba. It is worthy of note that not a single Spaniard offers to leave this Republic for Cuba, and these 800 Gallegos in Montevideo ought to make a very splendid Spanish colony in this Republic, and we hope Mr Dillon will authorise the Argentine Consul in Montevideo to make them offers, Cuba although a very rich island, offers to the Spaniard far poorer prospect than the Argentine Republic; the island is thickly inhabited, and the labouring Spaniard has to contend with slave labour.

The following clearances are reported from this port—

National patacho Don Alejandro by Massolin for Montevideo with 1500 folls wire.

German barque Alpea by W Pasts, for Rosario with 377 bultos merchandise, 270 hect. coals, 230 boxes gin, 361 dams. anis, 2147 vareda stones.

Swedish barque Eliphide by Rossi Johnson, for Paysandu with 46950 kils. salt.

The Antwerp Chamber of Commerce has directed an important note to the Bolsas of Buenos Aires and Montevideo respecting the storage of hides. In Montevideo they have named the following gentlemen to draw a report on the matter:—Juan A Artagaveytia, Cornelio Pereira, and M Lessa, members of the Camara Sindical, also Messrs Gabriel Real de Azua, G Möller, Roux, Lynch, A Sere, Wagenknecht, Paulet and Piñeyrua. And the Bolsa board here will discuss the subject next Monday.

The Amer. barque Teneriffe has been completely repaired in the Jackson dry dock, and on Wednesday sailed for Rosario.

The new Land Law passed by the Legislature of Entre Rios last week will prove of great importance to the future of that province, and if, in conjunction with this new land enactment, the Finance Minister should see fit to reform the monstrous taxation on the cattle industry which prevents in Entre Rios, little doubt can be entertained of the regeneration of that fertile province. The lands of Entre Rios are the finest in the Republic, whether for pasturage or agriculture, and they would all have been bought up long ago if its Administration were on a par with its natural advantages. The following is a resumen of the new Land Law:—

"The lands to be sold shall be divided into three sections, comprising thirteen zones.

"The Public Lands shall be sold at the following prices per square league:—;

	1st class. $f.	2d class. $f.	3d class $f.
1st class, with wood and water	9,000	6,500	4,500
2d class, with wood, but no water	8,000	5,500	4,000
3rd class, no wood, but water	7,000	5,200	3,500
4th class. Neither wood nor water	5,500	4,800	3,000
5th class, exposed to floods	4,500	3,800	2,500

"The purchase money shall be paid in 20 annual instalments of equal amount, the first in cash and the others in bills without interest.

"The form of payment established by Law is:—

50 per cent in Public Funds
30 " in Territorial Credit Bonds
20 " in cash.

"A discount of 6 per cent will be allowed for cash payments made 10 months in advance of due date.

"The Government will give the title deeds on receiving the first instalment and the bills.

"Buyer to pay cost of survey. Those who fail to meet their bills shall pay a fine of 100 pats for each league, payable, 50 per cent in cash and 50 per cent in Credit Bonds.

"The Law defines 'lands subject to floods' as those two-thirds of which are flooded during six months of the year.

"The Government reserves its right to a zone of 35 metres wide of the Public Lands for making new roads when necessary, paying for whatever buildings or plantations may be removed or destroyed."

Mr. H. L. Green, shipbroker, under date B. Aires, 14th April, 1880, in his report for the mail, gives the following as the exports for the month since 13th March, 1880:—

44,334 salted ox and cow hides
21,856 salted horse hides
59,499 dry ox and cow hides
3,666 dry horse hides
3,475 pipes tallow
2,475 boxes tallow
77 bales hair
32,949 bales wool
2,955 bales sheepskins
916 bags maize
134 bags wheat
44 bags flour
17,700 qq. beef
5 cases feathers
827 bales tobacco
910 cases tongues
214 pks. sundries
1,986 bags dried blood
48 bales nutriaskins
8,449 bags animal charcoal
63 tons quebracho wood
166 casks oil
524 bags gusno
2,701 pieces wood
362 bales hidecuttings
202 bags pease
2,912 bags cereals
150 bags bran
1,077 cases wine
3,199 bags potatoes
808 bales hay
25 bales goatskins
1,518 carpincho skins
1,638 bags linseed
133 bags oatmeal
5 bales calfskins
450 tons old iron
300 tons iron
41 cases agates
126 live mules
69 live horses
1,549 live sheep
4 live asses
45 cases merchandise
31 bales do

Cargo engaged for vessels loading:—

For England and Channel for orders, 500 pipes tallow and 200 bales wool.

For Antwerp, 63,000 salted ox and cow hides, 3,000 dry ox and cow hides, 340 pipes tallow and 4,700 bales wool.

For Havre, 100 pipes tallow and 4,200 bales wool.

Import—

Salt—
No arrivals.
Coal—
Fortuna O from Cardiff with 656 tons.
Normandy, Liverpool, 681
Rolando II., Newcastle, 800
Luigi V, do, 808
Otsen, do, 409
Chiara Penco, Cardiff, 686
Ceres, Leith, 415
Alfred, Liverpool, 393
Total, 4,848 tons.
Lumber—
St. Francois from Portland with 218,908 feet
Kingwood, Brunswick, 253,381
Lotus, New York, 50,148
Archer, do, 16,805
Sarah Ann, Brunswick, 236,217
Tordenskjold, New York, 422,684
Zio Antonio, Nobile, 172,583
Henry Warner, Portland, 250,611
B F Watson, New York, 314,516
Total, 1,941,862 feet.
Salt—Last sales 9 rls. in port, and 10 rls. for the rivers. Market firm.

Coal—Last sale house coal $f.11; Cardiff retailing at $f.12. Sales to arrive $f.10 and $f.9½.

Lumber—White pine scarce, worth $f.45. Pitch pine last sale $f.38. Saleable.

CORRALES DEL SUD.

Abril 15

Abastecedores,	Introduccion Capatazes,	Procedencia Animales.
D Esquivel, Rauch		100
O Casares, Magdalena		44
R Acobo, Las Conchas		50
J Vasquez, Monte		99
Cabezas		293

Precio de la hacienda—
1er aparte carne y sebo 38c 42c.
2° id id 36c 34c
Matanza general 28c 32c.
Cueros de novillo 200, 180
Id id vaca 130, 140.
Terneros grandes 122 165
La matanza en la playa 472 cabezas.

BOLSA TELEGRAM.

Montevideo, April 16th

Santa Giulia from Cardiff
Letitia, Malvinas
Senegal sails
45,000 Adicionales at 26
8,000 Deuda Fundada, 26
35 pipes potro grease, 13½
7,000 ar. wool, reserved price
One lot criolla and black wool at 16 in barraca.
Rio Janeiro—Iberia takes no cargo.
No steamer for R. Plate till 30th.

MARITIME.

ARRIVALS.

April 16th

Silex from Montevideo
Pingo from Rosario

DEPARTURES

April 17th

Proveedor for Parana
Cosmos for Montevideo
Pingo for S'a Fe
Canadian for Havre

GREAT
New Brewery
HAMMER & PELTZER
CORNER
RIO BAMBA & PARANA
RECOLETA,
BUENOS AYRES.

CERVEZA EXTRA $50 per doz.
LAGER BEER $40 per doz.
☞ Speciality of Beers in barrel.
e 368 xp

English Literary Society

TO MEMBERS

At a Committee Meeting held on the 6th inst, it was resolved to add to the Library of the Society, as as early a date as possible after publication, new Works of popular and general interest. In accordance with this resolution the Works in the following list have been procured and will be ready for the use of members on and after Thursday 15th inst.

MARTIN L MUNRO
Hon. Librarian

April 10th 1880

I. Circulating Library Section
Additional List No. 1.

GENERAL LITERATURE—
The Letters of Charles Dickens. Edited by his Sister-in-law and eldest Daughter
Life and Times of Stein, by Professor Seeley.
Sunshine and Storm in the East, by Mrs. Brassey.
Daniel Defoe, by W Winton. English Men of Letters Series.
Robert Burns, by Principal Shairp. Do do.
Edmund Spenser, by R W Church. Do do.
SCIENCE—
The Human Species, by Prof. Quatrefages.
Modern Chromatics, by Ogden N Rood.
The Crayfish, an Introduction to the Study of Zoology, by Prof. Huxley.
The above three Works carries the International Scientific Series, of which the Society possesses a full set, to No. 28.
NOVELS, &c.
Friend hip, by Ouida.
Moths, by do.
Black but Comely, by Whyte Melville.
An Eye for an Eye, by Anthony Trollope
Cousin Henry, by do.
The World she Awoke in, by Miss Lizzie Aldridge.
Daisy Miller, by Henry James Jr.
The Madonna of the Future, by do.
Within the Precincts, by Mrs Oliphant.
Rhona, by Mrs Forrester.
The Great Grenfell Gardens, by Mrs B H Buxton.
Fallen Leaves, by Wilkie Collins.
A Foregone Conclusion, by W D Howells.
Beau Nash, by Harrison Ainsworth.
Stepping Heavenward, by Mrs E Prentiss
The Twins of Table Mountain, by Bret Harte.
The Cloven Foot, by Miss Braddon.
Young Mrs. Jardine, by the Author of John Halifax.
High Spirits, by James Payn.
Under which Lord? by E Lynn Linton.
Da Capo and other Tales, by Miss Thackeray
The Root of all Evil, by Florence Marryat.
Sir Gibbie, by George Macdonald.
The Impressions of Theophrastus Such, by George Eliot.
The Sisters, from the German of G Ebers.
II. Reference Library Section.
The Statesman's Year-Book 1880.
e 142 a18

Boote Niven & Co.
179——CALLE FLORIDA——179
Dealers in all kinds of
Pictures and Picture Frames
A fine Collection of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Steel Engravings
Including Miss Thompson's celebrated pictur
"THE ROLL CALL,"
OLEOGRAPHS
AND
CHROMOS
In great variety
MOULDINGS AND FRAMES
Of all kinds for Pictures and Portraits
GOOD ENGLISH ALBUMS
Scrap Albums
Photographic Views
Of Buenos Aires, etc.
BOOTE, NIVEN & Co.
179—FLORIDA—179.
e 6 xp

ZINGARI CRICKET CLUB. The Athletic Meeting in connection with this Club will take place in May prox. Persons desiring to compete will please communicate with the Sec. care of Mr Burton, Calle Piedad. List of events etc. may be seen at Messrs McKern's Calles San Martin and Florida, Mr Burton's Piedad, and Mr Grant's Cangallo 59.
HON SEC.
e 171 a22

HORROX. Ha terminado la descarga en los depositos del Semi-circulo.
Abril 15 de 1880.
e 177 a18

THE GLYCERINE DIP
FREE FROM ARSENIC
See Professor Kyle's Analyses
UNRIVALLED
For curing Scab and Foot-Rot
AND KILLING MAGGOTS
Perfectly harmless to Man and Beast.
MOORE & TUDOR
95—MAIPU—95

TIENDA
A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES
38—PERU—38

Hoy la mas vasta y la mejor surtida de B. Aires

Recibiendo los Articulos de Moda
Los mas recientemente creados
POR CADA PAQUETE DE FRANCIA E INGLATERRA

Habiendo establecido el sistema de vender todo de confianza y á precio fijo
LO QUE LE HA VALIDO UN EXITO SIN IGUAL HASTA HOY

PERU 30, 32, 34, 38 Y 40

UNICA ENTRADA
38—CALLE PERU—38
ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA

OTONO 1880

Avisamos a nuestras favorecedoras y al publico en general que los surtidos recibidos en prevision de la estacion actual, son los mas completos que se pueden desear. Como siempre hemos reunido las novedades las mas recientemente creadas, las mas de moda, y las ofrecemos a nuestras favorecedoras desafiando toda clase de competencia.

Sea en vestidos hechos, tapados y confecciones de todas clases para señoras y ninas, sea en sederias, groes negros y de colores, sederias de fantasia para adornos o vestidos, sea en terciopelo damasse o liso, negro y de colores, sea en articulos de punto de lana, sea en corbatas, ropa blanca, parures, corses, medias y articulos de toilette, sea en generos para vestidos cuyo surtido es inmenso, sea en generos blancos de algodon o de hilo para uso de familia, sea en merceria, cintas, flecos y galones para guarniciones, sea en mantillas espanolas, écharpes, andaluzas, fichus de encaje y otros muchisimos articulos de fantasia, sea en gorras y sombreros para señoras y ninas.

Ninguna casa puede ofrecer hoy un surtido tan completo a precios tan comodos como el que se encuentra en nuestra casa.

En otros avisos damos el detalle de algunas ocasiones en articulos de estacion que se hallan en venta desde el Jueves 1º de Abril y dias siguientes.

Llamamos especialmente la atencion de nuestras favorecedoras sobre los cortes de vestidos cuyos precios son unicos en Buenos Aires y desafian cualesquiera competencia.

NOTA—Acabamos de abrir un nuevo salon destinado espresamente a la venta de los articulos de moda o 'coiffure,' sea gorras, sombreros y sombreritos para señoras, señoritas y ninas, en el cual nuestras favorecedoras encontraran siempre los modelos y formas los mas recientemente creados, los mas de moda, los mas elegantes, a precios sumamente comodos.

A la Ciudad de Londres
38——PERU——38
ENTRE RIVADAVIA Y VICTORIA

e 490 a16

JEYES' SHEEP DIP
Prevents and Cures Scab
Destroys Maggots, Tick, and all other Insects

It Cures Foot Rot

It Cures Wounds and Sores on Cattle, Sheep and Horses.

It neither Poisons, Burns, nor Stains.

It Improves the Health and Growth of the Animal.

CONCENTRATED — JEYES' PERFECT PURIFIER — TRADE MARK

It Cleanses and Improves the Growth and Quality of the Wool

It Mixes Freely with Cold Water, without Preparation.

It is a Domestic Disinfectant.

Copy of Analysis by Professor Kyle.

National College, Buenos Ayres, November 29th 1879.

Messrs. M. Forrestar & Co., Buenos Ayres.

Gentlemen—I haveat your request made a careful examination of he sample of JEYES'S SHEEP DIP you handed to me on the 18th inst. I find it to be a well made preparation of Phenols and other Tar products, combined with soap, retaining the liquid form and easily mixible with water, from which it does not afterwards separate.

The proportion of active ingredients amounts to rather over 80 per cent. it is free from Mineral Poisons and from Caustic Alkalies. In my opinion it is well worth the attention of Sheepfarmers, and will be found by them to be convenient, safe, and I do not doubt, very efficacious as a Sheep Dip. From the readiness with which the preparation can be mixed with cold water it ought to prove most acceptable as a domestic disinfectant, being more convenient than crude Carbolic Acid or the disinfectant powders so frequently employed.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOHN J. KYLE, Professor of Chemistry.

Extracts from Testimonials

From Mr. Alex. Stewart, Bailiff to H. D. Pochin, Esq. Rodnent Hall. Wales—

"The Sheep Dip is the best that I have ever used. I have not seen a single Maggot on any of the Sheep since we used it. The wool looks beautiful, and to all appearance improved in quality. I feel satisfied it will be an invaluable boon to our large Sheepfarmers in the Colonies, and it only wants to be appreciated."

M. FORRESTER & Co.
AGENTS
185—CALLE PIEDAD—187
Jeyes' Sheep Dip can be obtained at all the principal Camp Stores.

e 327 xp

MAXWELINA
No more scab in Sheep if this Specific be used.

It also possesses the unknown advantage of not destroying the wool nor injuring the animal even though the solution be prepared, by mistake, of too great a strength.

FOR SALE BY

EDWARD CASEY, 80 Reconquista

D ROSETI & Cia. Victoria 162

AND AT THE

Corralon 11 DE SETIEMBRE, of V. R. & E. CASARES, Calles Rivadavia and Rioja.
In the same Establishment there are on sale Posts, Wire, Iron, Galvanized Iron, Tiles, Pine etc. etc.

V. L. AND E. CASARES,
PLAZA ONCE DE SETIEMBRE

ENGLISH GOODS.

DIRECT AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany orders and balances will be drawn for at 60 days' sight.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Sept. 8/80

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

TO BE OBTAINED WHOLESALE OF
Mesrs. Parry & Co., Buenos Ayres.
323, 52p, 031, 1880.

A GO... wan... Apply C. D...

...pieza...

Banco Hipotecario.
NOTA IMPORTANTE

Se previene que segun resolucion del Directorio los remates que por su orden se anuncien seran infaliblemente realizados si los interesados no hubiesen pagado los trimestres vencidos dos dias antes del que se anuncie para el remate, suspendido solo en el caso que en el mismo dia del remate, paguen capital e intereses adeudados.

Los interesados que quieran examinar los titulos de esta propiedad, pueden hacerlo ocurriendo a la Secretaria del Banco, antes del dia de remate. Pasado este, no se oira ningun reclamo sobre el particular.

Por mas pormenores ocurrir a la Secretaria del Banco de 10 de la mañana a 4 de la tarde.

M. BILLINGHURST

En el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.

El Domingo 18 de Abril, a las 4 de la tarde

Por orden del Directorio del Establecimiento, procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa situada en el pueblo de Belgrano, calle Tucuman 66, con 16 vs frente al Este sobre la Plaza del Mercado, por 47 de fondo, 5 piezas bajas construidas a todo costo, dos mas de altos, cocina, galerias con columnas de fierro, algibe, sotanos etc.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Da. Mariana Arraga de Souza, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato, se halla comprendida en lo prescripto en el art. 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La base para la venta es la de $75,000

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

e 32 a18

M. BILLINGHURST

En el mismo punto en que esta ubicada la propiedad.

El Domingo 18 de Abril a la 1 de la tarde

Por orden del Difectorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de dos casas ubicadas en esta ciudad, la primera en la calle Paseo 168, entre las de Cuyo y Corrientes, tiene 23 metros 382 milimetros de frente al Este por 5 metros 629 milimetros fondo al costado Sud y 3 metros 897 milimetros al Norte. La 2a casa, contigua a la anterior, forma esquina a la calle Paseo y la que llaman Kisenguer, un terreno de 20 metros 35 centimetros de frente al Este por 6 metros 32 centimetros de fondo al costado Norte y 9 metros 82 centimetros al costado Sur.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directoria, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a Dj Santiago Enrico, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendido en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

La propiedad se vendera en uno o dos lotes, al gusto de los interesados.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidacion en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

e 33 a18

ADOLFO BULLRICH y Cia.

En el mismo punto donde esta ubicada la propiedad.

El Domingo 18 de Abril a las 4 de la tarde

Por orden del Directorio del establecimiento procedere al remate a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, de una casa y barraca situadas en la calle Venezuela, formando esquina a la de Saavedra, con frente al Norte y Oeste. Su terreno se compone de 60 vs al Norte por 48 al Sud. Tiene espaciosas construcciones destinadas a barraca y muchas otras para casa de familia, que se han aumentado posteriormente a la constitucion de la hipoteca.

Esta propiedad se rematara indispensablemente en moneda efectiva, y previa la aprobacion del Directorio, para chancelar el credito hipotecario concedido a D. Juan Berrotaran, quien no habiendo cumplido las condiciones bajo las que se estendio el contrato se halla comprendido en lo prescripto en el articulo 29 de la Ley Organica del Banco.

El Banco se reserva el derecho de rescindir la venta, si el comprador no entrega el importe de la liquidation en tesoreria, en el tiempo estipulado.

e 29 a18

EBBEKE Y DIEKELMANN
Por orden del Banco Hipotecario

Remate del resto del valioso terreno ubicado entre las calles Rivadavia, Victorio, Estacion Almagro y 24 de Noviembre.

Lotes grandes y chicos al gusto del compradores.

Hay dos lotes con edificios frente a la calle Rivadavia, cada uno con 100 vs de fondo.

EL DOMINGO 18 DE ABRIL

A las 12 del dia, sobre el mismo terreno.

Por planos e informes a nuestra casa, calle Peru 80.

e 151 a18

Angel Aguilar
JUDICIAL
EN EL SALADILLO
Cuartel 5º

De 20,000 Ovejas
MESTIZAS FINAS

200 vacas gordas a $250
150 yeguas al corte a 50
7 redomones a 200
13 caballos a 300
1 boleto de marca y accion a 1500
14 id de señal a 100.

Madoras de ñandubay en la estancia y en todos los puestos, corrales, bebidas, represas, utiles de labranza, muebles, etc.

El Jueves 22 de Abril a las 12 en punto, rematare en el mismo establecimiento, a la mas alta postura, tomando por base las dos terceras partes de las tasaciones, por mandato del Sr. Juez de 1ra Instancia Dr D Martin Bustos y perteneciente a la testamentaria de D Tomas Mac-Cormack, todas las haciendas, corrales, muebles y utiles que se encuentran en el establecimiento principal y en los puestos.

El pago se hara al tiempo de recibir lo que compren.

La hacienda lanar esta en trece majadas divididas del siguiente modo—

Estancia

1100 ovejas tasadas a $37. Base $25
Puesto Amaro Vega, 1200 ovejas a 40, id 27
Id Miguel Balichan, 1200 id a 35, id 23
Id Geronimo Goldoso, 800 id a 35, id 23
Id Ignacio Goldoso, 700 id a 38, id 25
Id Tomas Hars, 700 id a 37, id 25
Id Teofilo Posse, 1200 id a 37, id 25
Id Juan Molloy, 1100 id a 35, id 23
Id Jose Querequiza, 1200 id a 36, id 24
Id Patricio Farrell, 800 id a 35, id 23
Id Isidoro Castro, 1000 id a 36, id 24
Id Carlos Madinaveitea, 800 id a 34, id 23
Id Vicente Mendinale, 700 id a 34, id 23.

El establecimiento queda a diez leguas de Lobos, de donde sale una diligencia dos veces por semana para el mismo campo y para en la casa no negocio de Don Ignacio Gomes.

Para ver la tasaciones a la Secretaria al Mendez, calle Defensa 86, tercer patio, o de rematador Bolivar 66.

e 357 a22

Piedracueva Hnos.
EN CHIVILCOY
Importante
PARA LOS SRES. HACENDADOS

De 600 Cabezas

Hacienda vacuna escelente para cria
EL DOMINGO 18 de ABRIL
A las 4 de la tarde

Por liquidacion y cuenta de una sociedad, en el Partido de Chivilcoy a cuatro leguas, primera posta a Chacabuco, campo que fue de Gawland, y donde esta la hacienda para que los interesados la vayan a ver.

Haciendas de pastos fuertes.

A las cuatro en punto de la tarde del dia indicado procederemos a vender a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado seiscientas cabezas mas o menos de hacienda vacuno, de calidad escelente para cria y en muy buen estado y entre la que hay como cien novillos de 2½ a 4 años y algunos bueyes, pues esta hacienda no ha sido desflorada nunca.

La venta la haremos en uno o dos lotes a pedido de los interesados. El remate se efectuara en Chivilcoy, plaza principal, en la Confiteria al lado del Banco y donde estara la bandera.

Recomendamos esta hacienda a los señores hacendados, por su buena calidad y estado. Para verla a donde queda indicado y por otros informes acurrir a nuestra casa en este pueblo frente al mo...no San Juan.

e 78 a18

Baltar y Quesada
DE
2 Leguas de Campo

En el partido TRES ARROYOS
Sobre la margen derecha del Arroyo Las Mostazas

Campos magnificos
Reconocido por los vecinos
EL MEJOR DE LA LOCALIDAD
Pastos tiernos
Como gramilla y trevol

Base de venta $225,000 m/c la Legua

En nuestra casa San Martin 51.

El Martes 20 de Abril a las 3 en punto de la tarde, procederemos a vender al mejor precio y siempre que la oferta exeda de la suma de $225,000 por legua cuadrada, los magnificos campos arriba espresados los cuales son conocidisimos de todos los vecinos, como la flor del partido, pues alli abunda el pasto tierno, tal como trevol y gramillas, flor morada etc.

Por otra parte (y estos son datos para los que no conozcan el campo) este no es un campo virgen, tiene 30 años de poblado y su posicion es inmejorable, pues esta cercado por el fuerte Arroyo de Las Mostazas y este campo tiene como tres leguas sobre el arroyo.

Llamamos la atencion de los que buscan campos en condiciones inmejorables para que aprovechen esta brillante oportunidad.

Titulos superiores.

Por mas datos a nuestra casa San Martin 51.

e 331 a20

Baltar y Quesada
Grandiosa Propiedad
EN BELGRANO

Renta 3,500 pesos m/c mensuales

Frente a la Plaza Principal

Casa alta y baja
Edificio a la moderna
Con espaciosa Galeria

25 varas de frente a la Plaza, 50 id id calle de Rivadavia y 25 id Santa Fe

Base de venta ps.360,000 m/c.

El Domingo 18 de Abril a las 3 en punto de la tarde, venderemos al contado, siempre que se mejore la base, la esplendida casa arriba indicada, cuyo pormenor es el siguiente—

El terreno mide 25 varas de frente a la plaza, 50 varas a la calle de Rivadavia y 25 a la de Santa Fe.

El edificio se compone de 1 hermosisima casa alta y baja perfectamente bien edificada espaciosas piesas, grandes almacenes, maderas duras en toda la casa, ademas tiene una lindisima galeria de 5 varas de ancho frente a la plaza, cuya recoba esta edificada en parte del terreno espuesto.

El edificio sobre la calle de Santa Fe, son 3 magnificos almacenes en uno de ellos hay una confiteria y cafe, en el otro una tienda y el otro esta desocupado.

Esta venta se efectuara 'Ad Corpus' es decir lo que resulte entre muros.

Lo hermoso del terreno y su localidad lo recomienda para sacar siempre buena renta.

Titulos perfectos.

Para verlos a nuestra casa, San Martin 51.

e 112 a18

Baltar y Quesada
Por liquidacion de negocio
De todas las Existencias
De la Talabarteria
De los Sres. J. C. URE y Cia.
33—FLORIDA—33

El Miercoles 21 de Abril a las 12 del dia y a las 7½ de la noche, venderemos al mejor precio y al contado todas las existencias de la Talabarteria arriba indicada, cuyo pormenor es en parte como sigue—

Guarniciones Inglesas y Francesas riquisimas de mucho lujo para uno y dos caballos, id id mas inferiores, id id para campo, sillas de montar de cuero de chancho, para hombres y señoras, id id de otras clases, frenos, riendas, estribos, cabezadas, mandiles, cepillos, rasquetas, latigos, mantas, sobrecinchas.

Al mismo tiempo venderemos un gran surtido de baules para viajes, bailjas cueros de chancho, charoles, piezas de fajas para cinchas y muchisimos otros articulos de este ramo que estaran a la vista.

e 122 a22

POR
Baltar y Quesada
EN LOS CORRALES de ABASTO
25 magnificos Caballos

Mestizos Frisones
CUARTERONES de CARRERA
Preciosos Animales
Para Tiro, Pesado y Liviano
Y otros para andar

El Sabado 17 de Abril a las en punto de la mañana, procederemos a vender al mejor precio por orden y cuenta del Señor C Casares, procedente de su estancia La Verde, en la Magdalena los 25 magnificos animales, potros algunos y redomones otros, siendo todos animales de sangre pura, mestizos frisones y otros cuarterones y mestizos de carrera.

Son animales aparentes algunos para carruage, otros para carro y otros como para silla.

Todos sanos, buenos y de lindisimos pelos, pues fueron sacados de la estancia para enviarse a Europa.

La bandera indicara el punto del remate.

e 133 a17

IMPORTANTE REMATE
POR
Adolfo Bullrich y Cia
PARA HACENDADOS

2800 Cabezas ganado vacuno
AL CORTE
EN MAGNIFICO ESTADO
30 o/o de novillada de 3 años arriba

En el campo del Coronel Gorordo
Partido de Rojas
Lindando con el del Pergamino.

El Sabado 17 de Abril a las 12 en punto del dia, remataremos a la mas alta postura y al contado, por orden de su dueño y por tener que desalojar el campo.

Hacienda al corte, 2126 animales, novillos de 3 años 666 id.

El remate se efectuara en la Estancia del Coronel Gorordo donde puede verse esta hacienda cuya calidad y estado no dejan nada que desear, teniendo como se ve mas de un 30 o/o de novillada de 3 años arriba.

La venta se hara en uno o dos lotes de los interesados.

Por mas informes a nuestra casa Alsina 78.

e 50 a17

Adolfo Bullrich y Cia
JUDICIAL
De la gran Chacra
Conocida por
SAN FRANCISCO
Situada en el Partido
ALMIRANTE BROWN

Y sobre la misma Estacion Burzaco. Perteneciente a la testamentaria de Da Juana Maria Tejedor de Obligado

Dividida en tres lotes

Primer lote 80 cuadras, Base 331,057 m/c
Segundo lote 220 cuadras id id 682,805 m/c
Tercer lote 295 cuadras id id 486,138 m/c

La venta se hara sobre el mismo Terreno

El Domingo 25 de Abril a las 2 de la tarde remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, por orden del Sr Juez de 1a. Instancia Dr D Miguel L Nogues y perteneciente a la testamentaria de la Sra. Juana M Tejedor de Obligado, de la gran chacra denominada de San Francisco, que arranca de la misma Estacion Burzaco, sobre el ferro carril del Sud y se divide en tres fracciones de la manera siguiente, y con la base fijada por el Sr Juez, por haberse hecho una oferta de 1,600,000 por el todo.

1º Fraccion o Lote

Compuesto de 80 cuadras cuadradas desde la estacion de Burzaco hasta el camino que pasa fronte a la chacra de Hunt, todo alambrado, y tomandose para la venta la base de $331,057.

2º Fraccion o Lote

Compuesta de 220 cuadras cuadradas, desde el camino que pasa por la chacra de Hunt hasta el del denominado de la Tablada, todo bajo alambrado y tomandose para la venta la base de $682,805 m/c.

3º Fraccion o Lote

Compuesta de 295 cuadras cuadradas que arrancan desde el camino de la Tablada hasta el arroyo de las Piedras, todo bajo alambrado, con una poblacion antigua, seis cuadras de alfalfa y dos cuadras de monte, tomandose para la venta la base de pesos 486,138.

Esta magnifica propiedad situada sobre una estacion del ferro carril del Sud, y a corta distancia de la ciudad, esta toda arrendada en fracciones y producen sus arrendamientos unos $200,000 anuales, asi que creemos inutil entrar en mayores detalles.

La venta se hara en el mismo terreno.

Para informes del espediente testamentario ocurran a la oficina de D Estanislao Lopez y Cia, y por mas informes a nuestra casa calle Alsina 78.

e 49 a25

Pildoras Holloway

Las virtudes de esta admirable medicina son especialmente eficaces para expulsar de la Sangre toda impureza. En los casos de debilidad, ella es incomparable, al paso que cura radicalmente las Indigestiones, y los desordenes generales del Higado, del Estomago, y de los Intestinos, restableciendose, como por encanto, el vigor y la salud normal, dichas Pildoras remueven asimismo las dolencias que suelen afligir a las Mugeres al llegar estas a la edad critica.

Unguento Holloway

Este incomparable Balsamo sana los Males de Piernas y de Pecho, las Llagas Antiguas, y aun esas Ulceras cuyo orijen no conviene mencionar en un anuncio publico. Para todas las Erupciones cutaneas no hay remedio igual al Unguento Holloway, al que millares deben la salvacion tanto de sus Brazos y Piernas como de su existencia.

Antes de comprar, examinese con mucha cautela el Rotulo en el Bote o la Caja, para cerciorarse si esta la direccion de 533, Oxford Street, London, pues si no esta, entonces se trata de perpetrar un descarado engaño.

☞ Se invitan al as personas que sean defraudadas por los vendedores que expenden 'Las Pildoras y el Unguento de Holloway' falsificados para que se sirvan al comunicarme los pormenores, e inmediatamente hare formalizar procesos legales contra los Ofensores, y recompensare liberalmente a los Delatores por el trabaja que se tomen, comprometiendome a que no haya trascendencia de sus nombres.

April 30/80 e 1 10ip

Muy importante para el Publico.

Poseido de la mayor ansiedad, y con el debido respecto al Publico, apelo muy encarecidamente a toda clase de personas, para que se dignen prestarme su apoyo, dando a conocer como tales las malas y aun peligrosas falsificaciones de mis medicinas, hechas principalmente en Nueva York, de que tengan conocimiento.

Especuladores nada escrupulosos adquieren esta broza a un precio sumamente bajo, y la venden como si fuera mis genuinas pildoras y unguento, logrando con esta reprobado trafico una enorme ganancia.

Ninguno de los expresados medicamentos son genuinos, si no llevan en el rotulo de cada bote y caja la inscripcion siguiente: Holloway's Pills and Ointment, 533, Oxford Street, London, y el sello del Gobierno Britanico, con las palabras Holloway's Pills and Ointment, grabadas en el.

Las personas que tengan la bondad de informar de algun traficante que venda las enunciadas medicinas falsas, seran muy bien remuneradas, y nunca, ni en circumstancia alguna, se publicaran sus nombres.

TOMAS HOLLOWAY
533, Oxford Street,
1 de Marzo de 1879.
April 30/80 e 2 26p

Pildoras Regeneradoras
DE LA SANGRE
Y contra la Impotencia
Segun fórmula del Dr. Oulmont.

Laureado en el Instituto de Ciencias y Catedráticos libre de Farmacologia y Botánica en la Facultad de Medicina de Paris.

Estas pildoras aumentan la fuerza vital y genital, purificando la sangre de los elementos zimoticos y devolviendo tono y energia al organismo prostrado, para que este despues en grado de responder a las excitaciones sensorias y activar el recambio molecular para tener mayor energia de fuerzas vitales.

Ademas de esto sirven especialmente para combatir a las varias formas de IMPOTENCIA asi clasificadas por la Patologia Especial.

1º La IMPOTENCIA que es consecuencia de debilidad genital por castidad o por larga abstinencia.

2º La IMPOTENCIA causada por debilidad general.

3º La IMPOTENCIA originada por la edad, por el abuso de las funciones o por la hipocondria.

Una detallada instruccion acompaña a cada frasco,

Deposito en Paris, casa del autor, Rue du Bac, num. 385.

NOTA—Se previene que el unico deposito de estas pildoras es la droguaria Argentina, calle Alsina 468, esquina a Santiago del Estero, a donde solamente deberan dirijirse los pedidos.

e 23 xp

FLUIDO LITTLE
(THE LITTLE DIP)

Especifico para
CURAR LA SARNA EN LAS OVEJAS,
El mas eficaz
El mas barato
El mas facil de aplicar
De todos los Antisarnicos hasta ahora conocidos.

ESTE ESPECIFICO es libre de veneno y se disuelve al momento y enteramente en agua fria; puede ser empleado en cualquier estacion del ano. Ha alcanzado ya tal fama en esta Provincia que es casi el unico remedio empleado en los partidos de Chivilcoy, Mercedes, 25 de Mayo, Chacabuco, etc. Viene en tambores y cascos y se usa mezclado con 100 partes de agua.

TODAS LAS PERSONAS que han usado el Fluido Little estan contentisimas con el, como se vera por las cartas recibidas por los Agentes de los Sres. E. Casey, Eugenio Keenan, John O'Connor, John J. Gahan, George H. Scott, Michael J. Kearney, Luke Rooney, John Brown, E. Garahan, Henry Saint John Forssman, Alejandro J. Garcia, Benito Crisol, etc.

EL PROFESOR KYLE en una carta fecha 17 de Febrero ppdo. dice—'Juzgandolo de un punto de vista quimico, con la mayor confianza puedo recomendar a los Estancieros el Antisarnico Little, y no tengo la menor duda que dentro de poco sera el favorito para la cura de la sarna, etc.

Unicos Agentes en el Rio de la Plata—
THOMAS BLAGDEN & Co.
Maipu 98
Agente Local para Chivilcoy—
MIGUEL HEARNE.

e 245 f 28 xp

English Timber Yard.

JOHN E TURNER & Co. beg to announce to the Commerce and Farmers that they have established a Yard for the Sale of fencing and building materials etc. at No. 335 Calle Pedro Mendoza, Boca del Riachuelo, where a complete assortment will always be kept on hand.

Having arranged with Mr Edward Casey to conduct the sale of ñandubay posts which come to his consignment, we are in a position to retail all measurements at wholesale prices, with the guarantee of supplying posts to the satisfaction of buyers.

Fencing wire of best Marks 'varillas' 'torniquetes, lumber in general, all classes of Pine, Tiles, Baldosas and all building materials are always in stock.

All kinds of Sheep Wash.

The business will be conducted upon a strict cash principle and by this means we confidently expect to give good articles at lower prices than any other house in the trade.

The yard is situate a few paces from the terminus of the Boca trains, which leave the Central Station every hour.

335—Calle Pedro Mendoza—335
Boca del Riachuelo.

393 m2

La Nueva Amazona
194—PIEDAD—194

JORGE GÜNTSCHE & HIJO
Formerly proprietors of 'La Amazona.'

Have on hand a large assortment of English and Native Gentlemen's and Ladies' Side-saddles as well as Harness and Portmanteaus, Trunks and Travelling Bags at very low prices.

194—PIEDAD—194

e 12 m1

MARCA DE FABRICA

¡Ojo Estancieros!
LA TINTURA
Y POLVO DE ORO

Prepared by PETER ASSORATI, Druggist, is a certain cure for many of the Diseases of Sheep, Cattle and Horses.

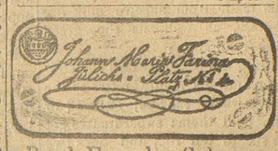
It destroys Maggots, cures the terrible Bladder diseases in 'capones,' cures 'Foot Rot and all cuts quickly and radically; in fact all kinds of wounds and injuries in animals.

Sold in Buenos Aires
En la fabrica, Piedad 1059 (Botica)
En la Drogueria del Leon, Rivadavia 138 a 142.

In the Camp
Rosario, Drogueria Paccio.
San Nicolas, Botica Central, y casas Bancalari Hnos. y Rams y Cia.
Pergamino, casa Olaso Aldazabal y Cia.
Arrecifes, casa Bancalari Hnos.
Azul
Chivilcoy y Bragado, G. Villafañe
Mercedes y Chacabuco, G. Villafañe.
Salto, Francisco Olave y Ca.
Dolores, Rosas Hnos.
Chascomus, Fernando Arenaas.

NOTE. With the instructions for use are several certificates from well-known estancieros.

e xp 52



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9—CALLE DEFENSA—11.

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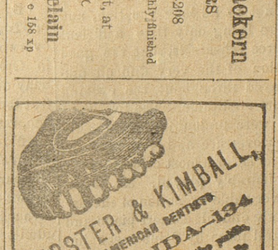

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The Electro Magnetic Mallet

The latest North American invention for filling teeth with gold is an instrument of exceedingly delicate mechanism capable of such exact manipulation as to work without the slightest inconvenience to the person operated on, entirely avoiding the fatigue of the hand mallet giving at the same time a solidity to the gold that is unapproachable by any other method, and a beauty and perfection hitherto unknown.

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Newland Brothers
63—FLORIDA—63
Esquina Piedad
ALTOS.

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Calle Maipu 98
Buenos Aires

244 12

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He has obtained for them from the Trade Mark Office of the Republic the exclusive right to use the mark and labels used with the VARNISHES made by them, and all who falsify or imitate said mark or labels will be prosecuted according to law.

The genuine Varnishes of SOEHNEE BROTHERS can always be obtained at the

Pinturería de Monserrat
Corner of Moreno and Buen Orden 160.
E. AUBINE

Buenos Aires, April 10th.

e 140 a21

English Grocery
AND
DRAPERY STORE
GEBBIE AND DODDS
47, 49 & 53
DEFENSA
One Square from
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New Millinery
246—CALLE ESMERALDA—246

Ladies will find at this establishment the last fashions of Autumn and Winter Bonnets in satin, beaver, castor, velvet etc. Dresses made at shortest notice. Orders from camp will be punctually attended to

246—ESMERALDA—246.

e 34 m2

Argentine Ponchos

The famous waterproof ponchos, introduced to this market by Mr Charles Ledger, are to be had at Messrs. GEBBIE & DODDS, Calle Defensa, Nos. 47-49, and Messrs. RUNCIMAN & CO., Wholesale Agents.

e 195

Lombriz Solitaria

Remedio seguro contra la Lombriz Solitaria. El unico aprobado por el Honorable Consejo de Higiene Publica. Curacion garantida en 4 horas. Se vende solamente en la antigua Farmacia y Drogueria Argentina, calle Alsina 466, esquina Santiago del Estero.

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NEW SEWING MACHINE—Warranted North American. In this Establishment will be found the largest and most varied assortment in the River Plate, consisting of 12 different manufacturers, so that the buyer is enabled to select according to his requirements. Every Machine is guaranteed to be in perfect working order. There is also on hand a large and varied assortment from the most noted manufacturers of the United States, for the use of Private Families, Tailors, Hatters, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and Seamstresse. Also a variety of Machines for Washing and Mangling Clothes, &c. All classes of Sewing Silk, Sewing Cotton, black and white, made expressly for the Machines, always on hand. The above articles at Reduced Prices.

JOHN SHAW
338—Calle Venezuela—338
(Formerly 208.)

MRS. GILLON, begs to acquaint her friends and the public in general that she has removed from General Lavalle to TEMPLE 36, between Reconquista and 25 de Mayo.

e 52 m4

Great Furnished Palace

CALLE 25 DE MAYO 241
AND
PASEO DE JULIO 254, 256, 258.

In this spacious and healthy establishment, the first of the kind in this Republic, situated in the most central part of town, respectable persons will find not only a magnificent and cheering panorama of the river, but also the modern comforts, health and cleanliness. There are over 100 luxuriously Furnished Rooms, besides many Unfurnished, at the most moderate rates. Fine suites of Rooms for families. Night Porter.

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TO LET in Belgrano the handsome two-storey house and quinta containing nine rooms, coachhouse, stable etc. situated on the corner of 3 de Febrero and San Martin, four squares from Railway Station and Tramway. Apply on the premises, or at 55 Cangallo.

e 79 a22

TO BE LET several Furnished Bedrooms and one Sittingroom, suitable for either single gentlemen or married couple without other children or servants, in the house of an English family. Calle Temple 158, altos, between Florida and Maipu.

e 132 a17

TO BE RENTED for a term of years 1, 2 or 3 leagues of camp in the partido Nuevo de Julio. For particulars apply 178 Calle San Martin, 2nd patio.

e 135 a24

TO LET one or two Rooms for Ladies and Girls, in the house of a single Lady, with or without board. Calle Piedras 424.

e 160 a16

TO LET tow comfortable Furnished Bedrooms with every attendance in the house of an English family. San Martin 159, between Cuyo and Corrientes.

e 107 a24

FURNISHED HOUSE. To let, for a term of from 12 to 18 months, the house of a family about to visit Europe, high and healthy situation within half a square of tram. Address Viagero this office.

e 146 a18

TO BE LET close to the Lomas Railway Station of the Southern Railway, a Dwelling House with 8 rooms, kitchen and stable. Apply Portero 89 Reconquista.

e 178 a22

TO LET a splendid House in Lomas de Zamora. It contains 18 rooms, stables, coachhouse, rooms for the gardener and peones, two squares of good land with a garden and an orchard of excellent fruit. For particulars apply at Calle Alsina 324.

e 182 a24

CAMPO SUPERIOR. Se ofrece en arrendamiento la hermosa Estancia que fue de Portuguez, situada a diez leguas del pueblo y Ferro Carril de las Flores. Tiene buenas aguadas, gran jahuel con noria, corrales, grandes montes y hermosas poblaciones. Se arrienda en un lote de seis leguas o por fracciones de una legua. Para tratar calle Estados Unidos 334. Buenos Aires.

e 131 a18

FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Elegant well ventilated, comfortable Bedrooms, with gas, aguas corrientes and every attendance for single gentlemen in the house of an English family, three squares from the Bolsa, rent moderate. Apply San Martin 293.

e 155 a19

A BEAUTIFUL Independent Room with three windows to the street, fit for parlour and bedroom, Furnished or Unfurnished, in the house of a foreign family is to be let. Piedad 648, no paper at the window.

e 170 a17

EN CASA de familia hay una Sala espaciosa para hombre solo. Maipu 238.

e 169 a17

SE ALQUILA una linda casa en la calle de San Luis, cerca de la Casa Amarilla (Fundacion) recien arreglada con 4 piezas piso de table, cocina, 2 patios, aguas corrientes, parras, tramway a la puerta, en 600 m/c. Ocurrir Calle San Luis, Nos. 30 and 48.

e 154 a20

WANTED a Furnished House for 3 or 6 months, 7 or 8 rooms and conveniences. Address Correo, Box 376.

e 168 a17

WANTED—An English gentleman with a very extensive camp connection, and thoroughly conversant with the produce line, wants a situation in some wholesale or retail establishment in this city, the best of references can be given. Apply by letter to J F E this office.

e 386 xp

DOS SEÑORAS FRANCESAS ofrecen sus servicios como para colocacion de Sirvientas y Ama de Leche. Calle Tucuri 288.

THE STANDARD
PACKET EDITION
per P.S.N.C. ARAUCACIA

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1880

THE SAN LUIS RAILWAY.

Another railway inauguration! We were almost about to write another revolution. Dr. Plaza, Minister of Hacienda, and a party of friends leave to-day for the province of San Luis, to turn the first sod of the new extension from the Villa de Mercedes to the city of San Luis. The mission of the Minister is, after all, more hopeful for the country than 'intervention' missions to which we are already too much accustomed; and although the new line is very remote from this city, and very few of the people of Buenos Ayres will be able to attend the inauguration, or even in a life time, to visit the province, still, the Government is right in surrounding it with as much solemnity as possible, and inviting the different Governors of the provinces to attend the 'funcion.'

A few mems. about this Province of San Luis may not prove uninteresting at the moment, since positively we all know more about Havre, Dieppe, or Naples than we do of a province, the poorest in one sense, and the richest in another, of the Argentine Confederation. The city of San Luis which is the terminus of the present extension, is close on 300 years old, having been founded by Martin Loyola, the nephew of the founder of the Jesuits, in 1597; the city is situated in one of the most beautiful spots in the whole province, called 'Punta de Venados,' 2,550 feet above the sea level and at the foot of one of the great mountains, which lifts its tall head 4,550 feet high. The view from the plateau on which the city is built is very commanding and is limited on the West by the eternal snows of the Aconcagua, whose summit is 23,900 feet above the sea level. Loyola, the founder of San Luis was Virey of Chile and married the daughter of Inca Tupac, the Princess Clara Beatrice Coya, who was the last of the Inca Imperial line. It does seem strange that a place founded by such a distinguished man and so beautifully situated, blessed by everything that nature could endow it with, should, after the lapse of three centuries, have only a population of 3,748 souls, the halt of whom know how to read and write, and according to the last census, five hundred and fifty eight children now attend the public schools. The present extension will be sixty miles long and take the passengers from Mercedes, which is the present terminus of the Andine Railway, to the city of San Luis, which is only sixty leagues from Mendoza. The quintas and gardens around the city of San Luis are remarkable for their beautiful orange and lemon groves, their vines, poplars and willows, the water from the Arroyo Chorillos fertilizing the whole place.

The province of San Luis has an area of 4,000 square leagues, much of which is under cattle estancias, the soil being very rich and the pasturages fully up to those of Buenos Ayres for fattening cattle, and formerly an important business was carried on in what are termed 'grandes invernadas' for the fattening of cattle for the Chilian market, but fifty years' constant revolutions, civil wars, and Indian invasions have desolated this garden of South America. The cattle business which was once so important, has dwindled so low that the camps of San Luis are almost without a cow, and the Government of the unfortunate province writhing under the curse of 'caudillo' militarization finds no hope to emancipate the country from such a deadly thraldom save by coming to the front and offering estancia lands free, gratis, for nothing, to whoever thinks proper to accept the land and stock it.

It only takes a day by rail to run from Rosario to Mercedes, and when this extension is finished the traveller can reach San Luis in a day, and three days afterwards Mendoza. Of the population in San Luis only two per cent. are European and seven per cent. Chilian; there are four women for every three men in the province. It is certain that the railway station in San Luis will revolutionise that province. A good hotel might induce many invalids to pass a winter there, as the climate is considered particularly effective in curing chest diseases.

The chief wealth, however, of this province is supposed to consist in gold, silver and lead mines, and the gold mines of Carolina, in the district of Saladillo, are much renowned for their richness; one of these mines belongs to a joint-stock North American Co., and another to Messrs Schmidt and Co. of London. In the last century these mines were said to have given immense yield, and Messrs. Schmidt and Co., in Feb. 1874, began to work the mine of Buena Esperanza, and spent about 800 pats. in sinking shafts and so forth. A Mr Piñero, who found some splendid nuggets, came down to Buenos Ayres to buy machinery, but was murdered, and since then that mine has been abandoned. There are several other mining enterprises in this province; the mine of Cerrillos belongs to Messrs. Robert Clark and Co., and Messrs. Eulor, Le Page, Alses, Lallamant, all work mines of their own. Up to the year 1867 Messrs. Velasquez and Pereira worked gold mines at a place called Cerro de la Estancia, and they extracted much gold and silver, but the waters rose so fast on them that they were obliged to be abandoned.

That the gold mines of San Luis will yet take a Californian development none can doubt, since the gold is there and lacks but the energy and appliances to extract it. Dr. Plaza and his friends who leave this morning, are the direct agents of this development which we all believe in and hope to see realized. People who know no more of this republic than what they have seen within the pavement of Buenos Ayres can not, of course, estimate the advantages of this new railway, but the country is stretching out so fast, the population of Europe pushing so steadily up into the provinces, that we, for our part, are free to admit every mile of railway in the Interior is the most acknowledged and progressive step that the Government of the country could show; and it is but the imperious development of the up-country that has generated a spirit of localism in our politics; the Plaza Victoria and the summit of Aconcagua both belong to the same nation; our geography is too big for our clubs, and it is marvellous that in a country of such immense extent nature has not stamped upon its politicians larger souls; but, spite of everything, the country progresses, and this inauguration is the best proof of it.

On last Saturday the first sod of the extension of the Railway from Mercedes to San Luis was turned by Dr. Plaza, National Minister of Hacienda, in the presence of the Governor and other dignitaries of that province and a large number of invited guests from Buenos Ayres, Rosario and other parts; over 1,000 persons present.

Dr. Plaza's speech on this occasion we now give. It is a very able summary, and will be read with much interest, since it gives figures and facts not generally known, and reviews interests which politics overcloud.

The growth of the Argentine Republic is ably reflected in every line of this speech, which will attract immense attention in England amongst those connected with this country, since, aside from the very important data it gives respecting our railways and our freights, Dr. Plaza tells us that our trade in 1879 shows an excess of thirteen millions of patacons over the previous year, and leaves a balance in favour of the country of eleven and a-half millions of patacons, surplus exports over imports. This was the legislation that redeemed the greenbacks in the United States, and this is the legislation which is to redeem our paper money.

The 'funcion,' according to the telegrams, was splendid. The ceremony took place at six p.m., Dr. Igarzabal, Minister of San Luis, and Dr. Achaval, representing the Governor of Cordova, spoke after Dr. Plaza. A grand banquet followed to 200 guests, winding up with a ball.

The following is Dr. Plaza's brilliant address:—

Gentlemen,

The ceremony we celebrate in these moments is of such importance to the great interests of the Republic, to its prosperity and wealth, that we may confidently look into its future. I am most happy that his Excellency the President has intrusted me with the honorable mission of presiding at this feast.

Ten years have scarcely elapsed since the inauguration of this line towards the Andes, when the locomotive for the first time steamed through the forests and plains of these beautiful territories, to vanquish the barriers Nature had placed between two oceans, to bring closer the ties then loosened by the vast space of our territory, to infuse fresh vigour into industries, to spread wealth and comfort amongst a sparse population, to seek new fields for trade, and consolidate relations with the sister Republic.

When this hopeful work was begun the Republic was in the arms of progress; the Central Argentino has just been opened to the public, but many smiled in the irony of doubt, as political storms swept over the Republic, at the thought that we should advance so far on the road to progress that we could to-day extend this line to the confines of our territory, and perhaps farther.

But it is written in the history of energetic races that all the obstacles must fall before the realization of their grand destinies. Civilization will naturally diffuse itself in the human race, which assimilates all progress, and finds its comfort in the development of all forces, productions and elements the varied zones of the globe offer it.

We prove it to-day by opening to trade the extension of this line: it is a further step, it is a giant stride which will convey this rapid engine to a district suffering from its geographical situation, which keeps it aloof from the principal communities of the Republic.

Nothing has deterred us: neither the growing excitement of political parties, the constant danger to peace nor the ruinous crisis through which misery once gleamed like a flash: nor the great efforts that the country is making to maintain its honor and integrity. The National Government, which is the sovereign unity of the country, has constantly marched towards the execution of this grand work, whilst with patriotism it levelled all difficulties that bore on its treasury.

The province of San Luis, the former victim of unhappy politics, will soon feel the benefit which this work augurs. Immigration will flock under its smiling climate to these vast pasture lands, these valuable mines; immigration aggrandises us, offering its powerful help in working this virgin wealth; and in years to come, only a second in the life of countries, the aspect of these two thousand leagues of territory, now deserted and barren, will have changed completely. Industries will rise: the land and its products will be a mine of wealth, and wealth and prosperity will throw an increasing population on these vast plains, which to use the expression of the poet, 'vastae solitudines erant.'

Thus, gentlemen, under the wing of peace and its institutions, nations rise, increase their forces, crown their efforts, devour space, sweeping in one hour territories it formerly took months to travel through, cultivate an instantaneous correspondence, increase their productions on a prolific soil, wrench from the bowels of the earth its valued metals, and conquer nature in all its elements.

A retrospectory glance will give a history of our progress. Recall to your minds the state of the country twenty years ago. A long and heavy chain of misfortune hung over us since the first days of our emancipation, nearly eclipsing the sun of liberty. Civil strife with all its horrors stalked over the Republic, cut down its inhabitants, and trod on fortunes. A cruel destiny condemned our ancestors to a wandering and adventurous existence: they lived in their country without a homestead. The free expression of thought was a crime: our country was one vast encampment, where the price of life was strife. Public schools and universities were at a minimum; as to means of communication, security and national honor, speculation and wealth, industries and viability, liberty and comfort—there were none.

The very feudal lords of the time, the caudillos, were surrounded with troops of janissaries to provide for their personal safety, when galloping over these territories, the scenes of their deeds and the fields of their despotism; a few miserable lighters at the mouths of our rivers were the mercantile navy of the nation which to-day attracts the attention of the world, owing to its institutions and its progress, although our political factions forgetful of bitter experience try to cloud the horizon. These are not mere words, they are facts that speak for themselves,

We have about 2,000 primary schools supported by the nation, besides innumerable others indirectly supported. We have national colleges in every provincial capital, universities and faculties which honor the country. Our means and elements of defence have greatly increased, we have to-day an army, which although greatly reduced, is a glory to the country for its morality and discipline. Commerce is assuming such great proportions that we may with legitimate pride stand comparison with all the other South American Republics: and it is most pleasing to me to state that our commerce with one of the principal nations of the world—France, is nearly double that of all the other Spanish Republics put together, and is superior to that of Brazil with its eight or ten millions of inhabitants.

I will here mention another fact of no less importance. The unfavorable balances of trade that had been accumulating for years, and brought on the crisis, have ceased. The statistics of 1879 show our trade amounted to 92,000,000 fuertes, an excess of 13,000,000 fts. over the previous year, and leaving us a balance of eleven and a half millions surplus of exports over imports.

Our means of communication and transport are recent. We have actually ten lines of railways with an extension of 2,557 kilometres, representing 61,500,000 fuertes, and producing annually, according to last reports, 6,000,000 fuertes, more or less.

The Central Argentine Railway alone shows the following results: Inaugurated in May 1870, it has an extension of 396 kilometres, uniting the cities of Rosario and Cordoba. It represents a cost of 8,666,702, and has produced in the ten years that have elapsed since it was opened to the public, 8,586,855 fuertes, all its total cost; during that period it forwarded 676,361 passengers and 722,349 tons of cargo, giving an annual average of 67,600 passengers and 72,200 tons of freight. Just consider now how long it would have taken, and how much money it would have cost to produce that enormous traffic by means of the old diligences and bullock-carts. I have some other curious figures on merchandise. I have been informed on good authority that before the establishment of this line and the Tucuman Railway, a ton of merchandise from Rosario to Tucuman cost on freight on an average 175 fuertes, whilst at the present it only costs 37 fts. or 21 per cent less.

The same ton of merchandise from Rosario to Mendoza used to cost 100 fts., whilst now only 23 fts. Now if we make a simple arithmetical operation by multiplying the former freights with the cargo transported according to the Central Argentine Railway, these freights would have produced 100,000,000 pats. instead of the 8,586,855 including the passengers—the total revenue of the ten years working.

The Eastern Argentine Railway, which up to the present has given such bad results, has a prosperous future in store; 150 kilometres long, it represents five million and a half fuertes, more or less. This railway has reduced freights formerly at 20 and 30 pats. per ton to 10 and even two pats.

The Central Northern Railway has transported in four years' working 94,644 passengers, and 99,615 tons of cargo, producing, 1,518,917 fuertes. Finally the Andine Railway, which has conveyed us to this spot to inaugurate its extension, has transported in four years 122,941 passengers, and 321,992 tons of cargo, giving to the Government 456,703 fuertes surplus over the terms given to the lessee.

These figures show the magnificent result of these railways; but they alone are not sufficient. We have telegraph wires over 10,387 kilometers of our territory, representing a cost of over 3,000,000$ fts; besides, the Government is constructing 240 kilometers more. All this is what now-a-days we call progress. The times have passed when generations worked liked automatons, to raise mausoleums to the tyrants and Gothic castles to the feudal lords who disposed of their life and their honor. Modern civilization is identified with liberty, equality and industry.

The question arises, how has this progress, representing such colossal sums, been achieved? It has all been carried out with the capital in the country, and with that which our credit drew from abroad: this progress has been the support of the National Government, which in spite of struggles for liberty and democracy, has been able to extend its beneficent action over the whole Republic. We are a nation to-day, and its unity seems secured for ever. Our power and our resources increase every day, and we are confident that we fulfil our duty as a civilized people before the world. The political hurricanes that threaten to break over the Republic in these critical moments cannot shake the moral power of the nation; and the patriotism of Argentines will find a peaceful solution of the burning question to be disputed to-morrow in the peristyles of our temples.

Gentlemen, every community, every country has the presentiment of its destiny. Morally it seeks its perfection: politically its greatness in the eyes of contemporaries, and its glory in posterity; economically and socially its prosperity and general happiness.

To us who know what we want, according to the expression of the historian of the 19th century, this sentiment can be no other than that of our union and greatness. We were bound together by reciprocal sacrifices and traditions; to-day we are bound by these arms of steel which embrace for ever the Argentine Provinces. Allow me to allude to the honor the present Administration claims in the execution of these great works, to the perseverance it has displayed in bearing down all obstacles, and to sincerely hope the succeeding Government will dedicate the same energy and the same care to them.

Gentlemen, in the name of the Supreme Government of the Nation the works of this line are inaugurated.

CHILIAN ESTANCIAS.

Mr Richard Newton, the well-known estanciero of Chascomus, who recently made a trip to Chile, has published in the 'Rural Magazine' a most interesting chapter describing the two most celebrated Chilian estancias, called La Compania and San Nicolas, which will possess much interest for a very large portion of our readers, who, although engaged in the estancia business in the Plate, know very little about its method or its rules on the other side of the Andes.

In Chile they call a 'hacienda' every piece of land that is wholly or partially cultivated, being of a greater extent than thirty square squares, and on every hacienda there is an edifice answering to our description of estancia house, called Las Casas. It serves for the dwelling of the owners, the mayordomo, and deposits for the crops and farming implements. Properties of smaller dimensions than thirty squares are called chacras or hijuelas; and, generally speaking, these are under a much higher cultivation than the haciendas, being chiefly in the environs of the cities and supplying them with vegetables and flowers. The chacras around Santiago represent a great value.

One of the most valuable estancias in all Chile is the Compania, a few leagues to the south of Santiago; its estimated value is 3,000,000 gold dollars and its yield or revenue 90,000 gold dollars per annum; its extent is 11,000 sq. squares on the plain and 98,000 squares in the mountains, nearly all covered with pasturage. It extends from the division line of the Andes to the cordon of the mountains Alhue, taking in nearly half the valley. The western point is called the Rinconada, consisting of level camps, considered to be the best in Chile. The manager of this part of the property devotes his attention to sowing wheat, which it produces abundantly and of the very best quality; and so rich is the land that the crops are never exausted and it never wants manure; but they allow it to rest one year in three. There are great alfalfares to fatten the cattle and horses, but live stock is not so much attended to in this part of the hacienda.

The eastern part of the hacienda extends from the Camino Real of the South to the Andes, and is covered with grain crops presenting a most picturesque aspect; and in the little valleys and breaks wheat, barley, maize, alfalfa and every description of fruit trees grow luxuriantly. The second part of the hacienda, comprising the hills and mountains, is under live stock, 25 to 30,000 head of cattle; there are also some flocks of sheep and some manadas, but as a rule the live stock on this estancia and rearing of stock does not give the same yield as the growing of wheat and fattening of animals.

As it is impossible for one proprietor to cultivate such an immense extent of country, various portions of it are rented out to farmers, and thus it is that the wheat crop of the Compania is the largest in the Chilian Republic.

The roads in every part of the country are good, and freights very cheap, which is a great help for the farmers: and the rains in the winter are very abundant; besides this, the hacienda is watered by a grand canal which is subdivided into smaller ones supplied by the River Cachopool, and there are excellent springs in all the valleys; and owing to the great cultivation going on in this hacienda, and the partial renting of the lands for the growing of the crops, small towns have arisen outside the property. The town of Codegue is composed entirely of the farmers of this estate, and the commerce of the town is of some importance.

The Hacienda de la Compania formerly belonged to the Jesuits and possessed the largest hacienda in the country; when Chales III. expelled the Jesuits, he confiscated their property, which was sold to Don Mateo Toro Zambruno, one of the then richest capitalists, for 90,000 gold dollars, and it has passed by inheritance to the Señora Doña N. Toro de Corea. The Jesuits in their time cultivated wheat and raised cattle, but the difficulties of transport greatly checked the business; they built large deposits at short distances on the southern road, and which are useful to this day; but the road is now almost shut up owing to the opening of the Southern Railway.

The Estancia de San Nicolas, not so much for its extent as for its excellent management and cultivation, may be considered the second in Chile; it is in the Province of Maule, and belongs to a Valparaiso merchant, Mr. A. Schultz, who has made it a model hacienda, working it on the most skilled plans of Europe and North America. Its area is a thousand squares, divided into sixteen potreros by tall poplars and wire fences. The land is of the richest, watered by a canal that comes from the Rio Longave and spreads out into two hundred acequias. The produce of this estancia is exported from Maule; it contains 80,000 vine plants, which give 2,000 ar. of 'demosto,' and 170,000 plants of French vine, which cover an extent of sixty squares; it has also large plantations of quinces for the manufacture of aguardiente, 30,000 plants of mulberry and large plantations of every description of fruit trees; thousands of acacias, oaks and encalyptus; the crops are sown in April and the harvest comes in January, usually from 12 to 15 per cent. The live stock on this property consists of 1000 sheep, mestizo Rambouillet, whose wool goes to the cloth factory of Tomé; fine milch cows, with Durham bulls imported from England; horses of various breeds, and also pigs. The land, before being sowed, is three times ploughed, and manured; the seed is also well cleaned, washed with sulphate of copper and salt, sown by machinery and covered with two or three inches of earth. The crops are got in before they are too ripe, and not left exposed to the weather in the fields: the granaries and deposits are kept very clean and are well ventilated. Besides the manufactory of wines and liqueurs there is an immense dairy where cheese, in imitation of Swiss, and butter of good quality is made. Every agricultural implement of machinery is to be found on this model farm, from Ransom and Sims steam engines, that plough three squares daily, and also work a saw mill and threshing machine, to Samuelson's reaping machines, Walter A. Wood's machines for cutting alfalfa, Beamish's sowing machines, over a hundred American ploughs, Ransom and Sims' harrows, and various machines for cleaning grain, grinding barley and making pearl barley. There is also a profusion of machinery for the dairy and the manufacture of wine and aguardiente, industries that are planted on this estate on the best system. The dwelling-houses, 'bodegas,' workshops, stables, outhouses, are all of the first order, and superior to any other I have seen in Chile."

The reading of the foregoing particulars of the working of estancias in Chile will show River Plate estancieros and sheepfarmers what a very wide difference exists between estancias in the River Plate and Chilian haciendas. To put the matter in a nutshell: a River Plate estancia that represents a capital, not of 3,000,000 gold dollars, but of half a million of gold dollars, gives to the estanciero a minimum annual yield of 100,000 gold dollars, which is greater than what Mr. Newton tells us the Compania estate in Chile, valued at 3,000,000 gold dollars, gives to its owner, under the most improved management, hardest labour and very best crops.

REPUBLICAN DESPOTISM.

The letter which we publish at foot, from the Welsh Colony in Chubut, is but another appeal against the grasping injustice of the tax-gatherer in this country, whose mission seems to be to oppress trade, damage the credit of the Government, and frighten honest industry from the land. Severe as is the power of the tax-man in this city, and compelled as we all are to take our hats off to him, his real power and his despotism are only felt in the country towns or distant parts, where his fiat knows no appeal and his rule is as despotic as the Ozar of all the Russias.

In the present state of affairs in this country it is difficult to see the probability of relief or remedy, and things will have to grow much before an equalising power presents itself to rescue honest industry from the grossest system of taxation that ever a free people writhed under; but that relief will come, is as certain as that the interests which are now oppressed will yet assert their superiority, without the aid of a Nihilism to blow every tax-gatherer into the River Plate.

We need not go down to Chubut to discover cases of such great injustice as that broached in the letter at foot. We have the same fines and despotic embargoes almost in every one of our country towns whenever a question arises between industry and its oppressor; and if the shop-keeper or dealer, who is first excessively taxed and then excessively fined, and then has his goods seized, escapes the sword of the policeman or the stocks of the Alcalde, we suppose we may congratulate him upon his living in so free a country, which boasts of a taxation system so comprehensive that the wonder is our Legislators have not, as yet, thought fit to tax the very air we breathe.

To fine a poor Welsh immigrant who, down on the lonely beach of Chubut, starts a little store, wherewith to maintain his family; to run away with the man's goods under the pretence of embargo; to measure out, inch by inch, the building sites on the river's bank in so outlandish a spot, and to compel the poor Robinson Crusoe trader to pay a patente for a shop which he has shut up and a business which no longer exists, is a despotism worse than anything that we have ever heard or read of in Russia. It is but another proof of the hollow mockery of institutions in a country that has to be taxed up to the very eyes to feed its hungry army of employees! In such a spot as Chubut, where life has so few conveniences and so many and such great difficulties, no taxes should be imposed upon the struggling pioneers of industry, and no public employments created to sponge from the poor immigrant the means of life for a pack of hungry employees!

We publish our correspondent's letter more 'pro forma' than anything else, since we see not the slightest chance of redress, or even hope, for the recovery of the double tax and fine which he has been obliged to pay. It may well be said that out of a certain place there is no redemption, and money, once paid into such a quarter, need never be again looked for. The letter, however, will serve as a protest. The blowing-up of the Winter palace of the Czar was also a protest; they both spring from the same causes, and, time may yet prove, lead to similar results.

Chubut, March 11, 1880.

To the Editor of the *Standard*,

Sir,

I wish to call your attention to the following injustice to the hard-working, patient and industrious Colony of Chubut:—

The Government collector of rents has charged me 120 hard dollars for a little store which I have in the village, and which is built on what is called 'ribera,' under the pretence that it was a 'deposito.' I have sent in a petition to Government against this tax.

The facts are these: I was informed by the above officer on the 3th inst., that I could get the patentes for the store as place of 'negocio,' and as deposito on the 'ribera,' both patentes, on the next day, the 10th, and this according to the public notice that was given.

Seeing that we had another deposit on the other side of the river, clear of the 'ribera,' I thought it would be foolishness to pay 1,500 m|c. for patente on the other little shop; therefore, on the morning of the 10th inst., before I appeared to get my patente for the 'negocio,' I cleared the little store of the few feathers I had there, and put them in a private house in the village (the weather being too wet to transfer them to another store as intended) and then went and got my patents for the 'negocio,' which was 10 hard dollars, and at the same time informed the collector that I did not ask the patente for the same as 'deposito' on the 'ribera', as there were no 'frutos del pais' in it, and that we did not intend to keep any in it hereafter.

The next day when moving the feathers from where I removed them to, and on their way to a duly licenced deposito, they were embargoed by the same official, until I would pay the $1,500 patente and another $1,500 multa, otherwise he would keep the feathers for ten days, and then, if not paid, sell them by public auction; and if the result would not fetch the 120 hard dollars and expenses, that we should be prohibited to export any thing from here until we paid the balance. There being 8 or 9,000 dollars currency of feathers and knowing that if they should have them once in their hands I would never see a cent of it, I therefore thought it best to pay the $120 fuertes under protest, and have made a claim for repayment to the Government.

There are two points in my case on which I hold I am not liable for this tax—1st. that the house is not a proper deposit, being only an almacen, and 2nd that the place where this store is built is not ribera proper, because the highest place the river is navigable to, is from two to three miles below this store. This latter can be certified by Captains Alexander and Cobby and others who are well acquainted with the locality.

Correspondent.

THE ELECTIONS.

Three months ago the conviction was general that the elections of Sunday would cause a political earthquake in this country; they are now over, and from what we saw in this city and learned by telegram, we believe they have been a model of order and quietness, and will contrast most favourably with the news to be received by next mail of the general elections in the United Kingdom. At Arrecifes and Moron, at Mercedes, Lujan, San Antonio de Areco, Dolores, Tandil, and, in fact, all our country towns, there was not a particle of that excitement which occurred the other day in Liverpool. Neither party bought up all the cabs and left the unfortunate voters on foot; there was not an attempt even to get up the horses to prevent the gauchos from voting; and people who read the papers every morning for the last three months were both humiliated and astonished to think that their judgment had been so tampered with by the nonsense and trash of the political writers who predicated revolution, ruin and revolt on the 11th April 1880.

The quietness that ruled in town was something very remarkable: even at the Balvanera, which in former years was the scene of such great scandals, and on Sunday was so quiet that people that knew this parish asked what had become of the electors. At noon the voting was 311 for Tejedor, against 1 for Irigoyen. At San Cristobal it was 314 for Tejedor, against 31 for Roca; at San Miguel it ran 102 for the Governor, against nothing. At Concepcion it was 310, against 20 for Sarmiento; at the Catedral al Sud, where there are 700 voters registered only 150 voted, and all for the Governor; at San Nicolas there was some slight show of an opposition, and the figures ran 200 for the Governor against 60 for Roca.

It is hardly to be supposed that in such a great walk over we need go through the telegrams from all the country towns, every message being almost alike; even in Ayacucho Mr. Benito Machado telegraphs that everything went on well without the least opposition. The only lesson to be derived from these elections, and it is a useful one, is, that revolution in this country exists in the newspapers and not in the people, and that our papers serve as a species of safety-valve that costs us a paper dollar a day and rescues us from troubles which in other countries prove so disastrous. No man who has walked down Calle Rivadavia this morning can tell which side has won—whether Tories or Liberals. We all know that Tejedor has made a clean sweep in this province: but is Tejedor a Tory, a Liberal, or a Home Ruler? The plain fact of the matter is that the issue of our elections, dub them with all the importance we may in our newspapers, never strikes at the price of bread, or meat, or beer, or whisky. Our breakfast costs us the same to-day, whether the whole town votes for Tejedor or not; and not all the newspapers in the Republic can persuade the people that the election of Tejedor, Roca, Sarmiento, or Irigoyen can improve the comestible market or reduce the price of bread.

The example which we have set to the rest of South America, by the force and order of these elections, will, we trust, have some good effect; and even in England, now that new heads are gaining the ascendant, the utter absence of rowdyism and revolt, of great street placards, such as 'Vote for Tejedor or starve,' of recriminating addresses and passionate appeals to the multitude, will not escape the observation of the English thinkers now coming to the front, and who will not be slow to see that the River Plate is progressing so rapidly that its industries and commerce outweigh politics and secure to the country a place which only an external war can disturb.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

(*From 'The Industrial.'*)

Amongst the many establishments that Mr. J. S. Lamas has been so graphically describing in the columns of the club's papers, we specially note the great carpenter's business carried on by Messrs Sackmann and Co. Mr. Sackmann is one of those few who like Messrs. Bieckert, Hammer and Peltzer, &c., have, in spite of all difficulties, succeeded in their efforts and dotted B. Ayres with industrial establishments capitals in Europe would boast of. We do not point only to the simple importance of the carpenter's establishment with all its beautiful machinery and exquisite wood, but also to its moral value in a country where sheep-farming and cattle raising are considered the only elements to rise in life.

Such a vulgar and common error needs no comment; it does not escape the judgment of the most superficial critic, that the great value of our land and the large capitals invested in cattle and sheep are subject to drought, inundations, revolutions and disheartening insecurity of life and property; much more so to-day, when the otherwise insufficient police force has been turned to account in helping personal interests. All cannot be estancieros. We are in the XIX. century, and no more in the primitive and biblical times when Abraham kept flocks of sheep. It is, therefore, a consolation to see industries raising their heads in every street of town, in spite of prejudices and the present greed for Government employ.

Mr. Sackmann's establishment, with all its machines and fine workshops, keeping hundreds of men in constant work, is the very best proof of progress and prosperity. Situated between Calles Montevideo and Cuyo, it covers an area of 4,900 square varas. A steam engine of 25 horse-power and a boiler of 50 more are the machinery of the establishment; saws of all sizes and shapes are seen everywhere; one of them is adapted for planks of 25 inches, another for planks of 16 inches. There is a fine circular saw with all the necessary appendages for the quality and size of the timbers. The grand vertical saw is reserved for timber of large dimensions, up to 1 metre 15 centimetres. This splendid machine was made in Messrs. Schwartz's establishment.

There are also vertical and horizontal planing machines; the iron rest of the first one is five metres long by 70 centimetres width and 6 centimetres thick; the second one has the same proportions, but is only fifty centimetres wide. There are many other machines, the names of which are familiar to the engineer, but are so many enigmas to the neophyte who first treads the establishment. There are numberless machines for moulding and fancy work. There is a machine for hammering with the force of 1000 lbs. There is a special machine for filing the saws.

There are two workshops: the first one has twenty carpenter-tables, the other 36. In these departments all the hand work is done. The work now in hand is most varied.

The iron and bronze deposits represent 70,000 dollars. Five large wood deposits, with all kinds of timber from Tucuman and the Chaco and different parts of the world, represent 700,000 dollars; the machinery cost $550,000 dollars. The establishment gives occupation to 100 men and their families, not including those who carry on the outside business; the establishment also possesses a great many vehicles, thus providing work and an honorable maintenance to numerous families.

This establishment is an honor to Buenos Ayres; it gives employment to many poor people, and is a credit to Mr. Sackmann.

MONTEVIDEO.

April 6th.

At last the Control Office has been done away with, not however, without a sort of protest on the part of Mr. Wich who declares that, retiring from the employment as Chief of the Control Department, he accepts the resolution of the Government, but declares that the office has amply proved its utility.

Our political prospects seem to induce people into the hope of better times in the immediate future. The Minister of Government, Mr. McEachen, seems determined to mend matters as far as it lies within his power. I am told he is an energetic honest citizen and intends well and has at heart the fulfilment of the law and the maintenance of the rights of citizen. He is a decendants of a respectable Scotch family of very long standing in the country, and is an estanciero or cattle farmer of considerable importance in Paysandu, and no doubt will bring into requisition his practical knowledge of what is wanted outside for the good of the farming and general interests of the country districts. He has already shown that he means to do good by the people by his energetic circulars to the 'Gefes Politicos' about the strict fulfilment of their respective duties as regards, especially, the suppression of crime, cattle-stealing &c., and that no illicit encroachments shall be attempted against the rights of the inhabitants of the country, both with regard to their political as well as their private duties and rights. This circular, the suppression of the gambling houses, and the circular about the election of two members for the department of Paysandu to the House of Representatives, in which he enjoins strict observance of the laws of free election, have been the object of applause by the majority of the press, even by the opposition press. Still the choice made by the Government of some of the new Chiefs of Departments, or Gefes Politicos, has not been satisfactory, and it has lent itself to interpretations unfavorable to the new prospects entertained. I only hope Mr. McEachen may be able to carry out his views, and I feel confident that if they let him he will go very far towards bringing on a better state of things; and, also that if he be thwarted beyond measure, he will leave office. The rest of the Ministry is not well accepted in general: Sr. Peñalva is an honest well intentioned man, but little further than that. Dr. Requena is not much thought about, though he is a clever lawyer enough; and Colonel Santos is not thought to be such a saint as his cognomen would induce any one to believe; yet he is trying hard to get himself into popularity by such measures as may best agree with the ideas of the opposition. His decree ordering all political emigrants who wish to return to the country shall have ample political guarantees, and that those that may choose to avail themselves of the measure can get passage free to the country at the Government expense, should they not have the means of doing so otherwise, has met with good acceptance, and some few political emigrants have already availed themselves of the permission. This will increase the long list of the military on half pay, but may be productive of peace, consequently we must not begrudge the expense. The noted Colonel Fortunato Flores is amongst us, and he and two other chiefs have been gazetted as coming within the rule of half pay.

Signor Isaac Tezanos is said to be coming to reside in the country, and certainly he is not any worse than many others that live quietly amongst us. What next? I suppose Signor Pedro Varela and Dr. Andrew Lamas will be next. Mr. Nicolas Calvo has been making a rather long stay in this city after his long absence in Europe. One would have thought that his anxiety to see his native city would have long ago induced him to go to B. Ayres. I believe he is still a town

"TU MARCELLUS ERIS."

The classical beauty of Mr. Sarmiento's speech on the blessing of the Flag of the 11th of the Line will be sufficient excuse for publishing so long a document in our columns. We commend it to our readers as a composition of unrivalled ability, touching on burning questions with the master hand of a statesman, and on military renown with the pathos of the historian. In any country in the world such a speech as that of Mr. Sarmiento would attract the admiration of the intellectual portion of its community. The blessing of new colours for a regiment is an every day ceremony, but to dress that ceremony with interest that appeals to our higher understanding, and to touch, with the talent of Virgil, the soft and tender passions of the multitude, winning for every line more than the ten sestertia awarded by Augustus, is a task, we are free to say, only a Sarmiento could perform.

Verily, Mr. Sarmiento, when on the Cathedral steps he delivered this beautiful address, must have stood between Calliope and Clio; and when he turned to Colonel Bosch and exclaimed, '*tu Marcellus eris*,' there was only wanting an Octavia to swoon beneath the Cathedral pillars to complete a scene which even in boyhood drew tears. The following is the address. It bears on points very fresh and on subjects very old; and, with admirable dexterity, reminds the soldier of his duty and his trust, and the great danger of tampering with either:—

Commanders, Officers, and Soldiers of the Battalion No. 11 of Infantry of the Line of the Argentine Republic,

With heartfelt satisfaction I accept the honor of godfather with General Campos, in blessing the banner of the 11th Battalion. It pleases me to think that superstition has influenced your choice, since three Generals sprang from the 6th of the Line, to which Regiment I had the honor of being godfather in blessing its flag; but then, the only spectators were invalids in the hospital and a band of music: our troops were in hot pursuit of the Chacho, whom we attacked and put to defeat in Causete.

The banner of a regiment is like the phœnix that rises from its ashes. Now-a-days, when a new brilliant banner is waved at the head of a regiment, the remains of the old one are no longer thrown in the ditches of the road. The glorious relic that still, perhaps, preserves its folds, faded by the rays of the sun, blurred by smoke and the blood of the enemy or that of its bearer, are preciously preserved.

To show you the value of this relic, I will just recall the grand spectacle when before the President of the United States and the Diplomatic Corps, 200,000 soldiers during three consecutive days marched past: a torrent of men, iron, steel, bronze, and horses. Regiments succeeded regiments, and the eye could not fathom the end of them in the horizon: that avenue of flaming bayonets swept along leagues through the avenue of Philadelphia. Six hundred artillery pieces were dragged battery in front during one whole day, making an uproar louder than the tumultuous waters of San Lorenzo dashing through the rapids. You may have seen cavalry after Caceros file down Calle Florida in sufficient number to judge of the space occupied by 40,000 men with the victorious Sherman at their head. In front of each body there waved three banners, the first indicated the division of the army, the second was the stars and stripes, which had suffocated in blood and in a hundred victories the Southern Confederation; the third banner, and I saw many of them, was a fantasma, an illusion. Some of them preserved their glorious signs, scarcely discernable, blackened by smoke and rain; but of others there only remained a bent staff, with some ribbon that once boasted its gold color. The skeleton of a flag, the confused reminiscence of a banner, drew forth from the immense population assembled frantic shouts. Oh! those were sublime emotions, only aroused by scenes so grand, and the colossal shapes it displayed to the human mind. The object had been the redemption of a race of slaves, a more noble purpose than that which deserved the Homeric epopee.

Nature loosens the elements, upheaves volcanoes, floods countries, destroy cities and territories, and changes the face of the globe; but even in this destruction there lacks the intelligence of human efforts. Imagine 200,000 soldiers fighting, 1000 cannons rooring, and in the midst of this uproar, in the midst of this smoke, rises the banner of a nation which guides the soldiers on the battle field: when his valour fails, the sight of it revives his courage; but when it is in danger of being taken, then the simple soldier rises from the human sphere, becomes a heroe and leaves to posterity his triumph or his death.

Comrades—26 soldiers, the remnants of a regiment, bore a staff, a yard long, with the marks of the sword, and smashed, but none more glorious at the sight of it the people began to cry and remembered the battle-field of Gettysburgh, where 40,000 soldiers fell, but dying they smothered the colossal rebellion.

I relate all this that you may preserve as a relic the old banner of your regiment. This relict that you see is your own history. The rains that have destroyed it have also fallen on you: the rays of the sun that have discolored it have bronzed and burnt your features, besides the hunger and thirst you suffered in the desert, the dust that suffocated you on your marches, and the strong winds that increased your fatigues.

Commander—When your soldiers in marching through the streets of cities subjected to the vertigo of political strife are received with jeers, when the banner of your country is insulted, instead of ordering to clear both flank and front, lest the soldier should be contaminated by that vitiated atmosphere, let your standard-bearer wave that old, torn, and discolored rag, that all may read on it your sufferings, your fatigues, your hunger and thirst, and remember those who have sucumbed to the deseases of a campaign, which in war carry off more victims than the enemy's balls.

This tatter with its nakedness and poverty shall tell to the sons of the rich, of unfortunate, of the unoccupied, that the millions which they possess in houses, in jewels, those thousands of sheep, of horses, of cows, they all owe to the poor soldier of the 11th and to the other regiments who secured the frontiers, extended the territory, and drove back those savage tribes which made life and property precarious in the desert.

The number or name of a regiment constitutes a family to its members, with all its glories and adventures, its reverses and its dishonor. You, that belong to the 11th of the Line, must remember that that number is a noble name, and that its antecedents are so illustrious and glorious that they eclipse those of the other bodies of the army.

There, in your post, Commander Bosch, have stood the illustrious General, Don Jose Gregorio de las Heras, the hero of Maipu: General Fehesa, and General Videla. In this line, in this rank, where everyone of you stand, stood a brave soldier at Membrillar, at Chacabuco, at Talcahuano, at Maipu: or fell gloriously at Toronta, or at Moquegua, or conquered at Junin or Ayacucho.

In the beginning of the War of Independence, 400 Cordobeses under command of Las Heras passed the Andes to help the Chilian patriots. At Membrillar, the Spaniards beat the Insurgents, and the auxiliaries returned to Mendoza. San Martin awaited there the hour of revenge and the auxiliaries, who were the basis of the new battalion 11. Col. Las Heras commanded the battalion and trained it in that school where it was deemed a crime to have a loose button, a stain on the uniform, or any irregular inclination of the body.

I have seen many of those illustrious chiefs, and old men, women, and children ran to welcome them and pointed those singly out who belonged to the Andine Army. Once imprisoned in Mendoza, without the slightest cause, a sentinel used to pass before my cell, I asked him 'In what regiment have you served, my friend?' With a stentorian voice he shouted: 'Guard, the prisoner has spoken.' The guard and two soldiers arrived, and, informed of the matter, he was told to state the regiment he had served in: he drew up, and without looking at me, he said with a firm voice: 'No. 11 of the Andes,' and marched. I never saw a more legitimate pride than that which filled this poor peon. He felt that he was the whole 11th of the Line, and knew his duty as a sentinel. The 11th passed the Uspalata Pass escorting the Artillery, and had its first encounter with the Spaniards at the Guardia Vieja. In the battle of Chacabuco it also took part: at Cancha Rayada, under General Las Heras, it occupied the right flank of the army, and was surprised by the Spaniards. With 4,000 men, it saved the General with Argentine Artillery, and after four days march, during which the penalty of death was inflicted on whoever stopped to drink, or plucked the grapes from the neighbouring walls, they arrived, half dead of hunger, in time to form the left wing at the battle of Maipu, where General Las Heras was the hero. The No. 11 of the Andes swelled the ranks of the expedition to Peru, took part in the unfortunate affair at Puertos Intermedios, under Gen. Martinez and General Alvorado, and after suffering great reverses, after the retreat of Toronto and Moquegua, re-embarked. The 11th and the 3rd of the Line formed the Plata Battalion, which fought at Ayacucho and Junin, but owing to the necessity of infusing the martial spirit of our veterans into new regiments, its ranks were always the basis of new battalions, and thus it happened, that the greater number of the soldiers of the 11th became officers and commanders of the Chilian, Peruvian, and Bolivian armies. Thus disappeared from the grand scene of Independence the 11th of the Line.

Young Soldiers of the 11th—The glory of your regiment is a myth, if you do no not preserve its severe virtues.

Officers—Read the history of your regiment and you will foster its glory.

Commander Bosch—I have known General Las Heras, the hero of Maypu; he had your stature and your gait, but you must rise to his moral worth and leave, like him, your name to posterity.

Comrades—Our Army is known for the morality of its soldiers. It is its noble tradition. I have seen Captain Marchaud, of the 2nd of the Line, shedding tears because he had to inflict a correction on one of those veterans for a slight fault. With tears in his eyes he said to me they were all saints, and years have passed without a single correction.

The 9th of the Line was adored by the families of Concordia, where it was garrisoned: and you will do nothing unworthy of a gentleman if you remember you belong to the 11th of the Line, heirs to the glory and virtue of those past.

To you also, valiant soldiers, I must address a word regarding your moral duty, which is of greater import even than your valour. Whilst placing this banner under your custody, you swear to defend it with your lives, that our sons, who will soon form a nation of millions of men, may see it braving the wind on the territory it now waves over, and on thousands of vessels in our rivers and seas. The soldier, however humble his position in the army, is the nation itself to which he belongs, just like the sentinel at his post is equal in rank and majesty to the kings of the earth. Not only on the battle-fields must your virtues shine; not only on the forced marches must your perseverance and energy astonish: you have other duties to society, and I must speak of them.

The Army is the executive hand of the President of the Republic, who is the Chief Supreme of the nation, and the Commander-General of all forces on land and sea.

Nobody can raise arms against the National Army, because nobody, unless a traitor or a foe, can fire on you without injuring the banner which represents the nation. A happy circumstance gives the 11th of the Line a special character, and imposes on you an historic duty.

Our Commanders before Caseros were patriots and politicians, and during a certain period afterwards were patriots and revolutionists. The Army reasoned, judged, and even used to mix in politics. We have heard Admiral Grenfell interrupt a Commander of the steamer he commanded, who, on trying to excuse himself on an order he had received, said, "I thought, Admiral, that . . . ." "On the vessel an Admiral commands no person has the insolence to think, Mr. Captain. Go below; you are a prisoner, and you lose your rank."

Thisis our policy: where the Commander-in-Chief of land and sea is, nobody who wears the sword of the nation will dare to think or hold opinion.

The National Army has already been purified of that vice communicated to it by circumstances. Discussion has left its ranks, and passed to the University and the deliberating bodies. What remains is that terrible machine of steel and bronze, with articulations called regiments, brigades, battalions; and as lead, steel and powder cannot carry out orders mechanically, every weapon has a man beside it, like an automedon who directs and manages them. This is an army: it is a despotism, as Washington called it; it is a colossal catapult to demolish tyrannies and pulverise obstacles, walls, and even nations. Its strength lies in its obedience to the hand of the child who touches the electric button that communicates movement to it. If the machine is slow, speaks, or murmurs, it is out of order. The screws must be loose, worn out, rusty, and repairs necessary.

Soldiers of the 11th—Receive the new banner of your regiment pure and immaculate of all painful reminiscences. See written on it Chacabuco and Maipu, and remember your Commander Las Heras when you salute your Commander Bosch.

If I were a prophet I would say in honour of your chief, 'Tu Marcellus eris.'

PUBLIC LANDS.

The following important letter on National Lands will be of interest to our readers:—

R. Ayres, March 30, 1880.

To His Excellency the Minister of Finance.

Pursuant to the decree of the 14th of last January the Department of Engineers has received several proposals from land surveyors with contracts for the measuring of National territories, as by the law of the 5th of October, 1878.

All these proposals, with the exception of those referring to the Cordova lands, exceed the price per square league as stipulated in the decree mentioned, and the Department thinks it a duty to inform Y.E. of the matter. This department submits the following tariff to Y.E.:—

1st. In the lands presented by the province of Cordova 35 fts. per square league.

2d. In those lands presented by the province of Buenos Ayres—

1st. Forty fts. per square league in the zone between the frontier line, the 5th meridian and the line which south-west of Fuerte Argentino reaches said meridian.

2d. Forty-five fts. for those south of the previous to the Rio Colorado.

3d. Forty-five fts. for those comprised between the Rivers Colorado and Negro, the fifth meridian to the Atlantic.

4th. Forty fts. per square league between the 5th meridian, 36th parallel and the Rio Colorado.

5th. Forty-one fts. between parallel 35, the Rio Colorado and the meridian that passes 20 and 40 kilometric leagues from the fifth meridian.

6th. Forty-five fts. between the Rio Colorado and Negro, the fifth meridian and the one that passes 40 kilometric leagues from it west.

God preserve Y.E.

Guillermo White,
Justo A. Dillon.

LATEST FROM CHUBUT.

SPLENDID CROP OF WHEAT.

THRILLING ADVENTURES.

MORE OFFICIAL ANNOYANCE.

Though a month later than usual, owing to a cold season, it appears the wheat crop of Chubut is again splendid, the grain heavy and well filled, and the yield in some instances simply wonderful. Reapers of all kinds have been fully employed, and at latest dates threshing was commencing in earnest.

It will be remembered that some time ago young Mr. Stearn left for Chubut in a large whaleboat, with the ultimate object of sealing on the coast. The crew were mostly colonists, two having families here. It appears that Mr. Stearn and four of the crew landed on a point of the Valdes Peninsula, and began operations on the seals herding there. They landed in a small dingy, taking only a few biscuits and a breaker of water with them. When they had killed a goodly number of seals, it came on to blow; and in struggling on the reef to secure the carcases, two of the party were swept away by the sea and drowned. The whaleboat had to clear out to sea. After waiting in vain for its return for three or four days, the three on the reef having exhausted their biscuit, had no alternative but to risk a voyage of some hundred miles in the small dingy, and eventually succeeded in reaching Chubut, after severe privations and superhuman exertions. Three weeks passed, and no tidings of the whaleboat. At last another whaleboat, hailing from the Colony, which had been out sealing some time, returned, and had on board the crew of the missing boat, whom it had picked up on the New Bay shore of the Valdes. It appears the boat carried away its sails, and drifted on the rocks to the south-west of the reef, breaking up immediately. The three men thus cast on these waterless shores must have inevitably perished but that luckily they fell in with the other boat. When the crew of this boat heard that five men had been left on the reef, two of them endeavored to proceed overland to their rescue; but such was the aridness of the place that they had to desist, and one of the poor fellows was unable to return, dying in the camp. Thus three lives were lost, as well as the boat, cargo, and luggage.

It appears the Government is most unfortunate in the selection of its several representatives in Chubut. It is but recently we reported the barbarous conduct of the subdelegado, not only towards the colonists, but also to his subordinates. By last packet, a batch of four Custom House officers were sent down there—'administrador de rentas,' &c. Finding, of course, no 'rentas' to be collected in a place like Chubut, they have begun to impose petty patentes on boats (not for hire) on buildings lying within 40 yards of the river, on shops, on carts, &c. Desiring to carry things with a high hand, they requested the subdelegacion to embargo all the boats, which the latter discreetly refused, thus bringing on a conflict of powers. Surely, these irritating, miserable swaggerings are not fostering this really creditable colony. It is wonderful what patience these Welshmen have: having waited twelve years for their title-deeds, they must also be annoyed and insulted.

THE MERCEDES RACES.

The Epsom of the River Plate never looked livelier than on Monday and Tuesday last, on the occasion of the Autumn Meeting. The attendance was the largest ever seen on the course, the fair sex mustering in unusual numbers, owing to the wise and gallant proceeding of the Committee in throwing the Grand Stand open free to ladies. The Hiberno-Argentine element predominated, and very fair it looked. The specials from town disgorged a large number of visitors, but those from the country were equally numerous, and the hotels had a busy and profitable two days of it, although on the second day there was a decided falling off in the attendance. The weather was simply delightful, although a trifle too hot on the second day. H.M. Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Egerton, was present, and gave the Committee valuable assistance in deciding on the ages of the colts and fillies. We gave in yesterday's issue the result of Monday's events, and those on Tuesday will be found at foot. The Strangers' Race on the second day was most exciting. The Ring shouted themselves hoarse trying to place 2 to 1 on Flojo for first place, and fully $100,000 m/c was offered at this price, but, luckily for the backers, it was not all taken. The winner, Tiro Nacional, started at 10 to 1 against him, and his backers landed a 'pot,' both from the Ring and Le Sport. On the whole, old Mercedes has not yet witnessed two more succesful or agreeable racing days than Monday and Tuesday last.

SECOND DAY.

Strangers' Race—Half-round.

E Casey's Tiro Nacional..... 1
S Ballesty's Infelix..... 2
M Tyrrell's Flojo..... 3
T A Gahan's Cruz de Guerra.... 4
J J Murphy's Tigre..... 5

This was a most exciting race. Two to 1 on Flojo against the field was given, but few takers; fully 100,000 offered; 10 to 1 against Tiro Nacional. Infelix and Tiro Nacional took the lead, waited on by Flojo. After two squares Tiro ran clean away and was never collared. The winner was ridden beautifully by Mr. W Latham.

Time 1 min. 10 secs.

Criollo Handicap—Half-round.

J Malcolm's Gato..... 1
E Murphy's Faldero..... 2

The others were withdrawn. Gato won easily.

Time 4 min. 7 secs.

Match for $20,000.

Lozano's Druid 1
E Murphy's Ephrahim..... 2

Betting 3 to 1 on Druid, who won easily.

Time 2 mins. 30 secs.

Handicap—Two Rounds.

E Murphy's La Porteña.. 1 (150 lbs)
N Lowe's Temible (late Dorado)..... 2 (133 lbs)

Betting 3 to 1 on Porteña. Temible was allowed to lead at a good pace to within half a round of the winning post, but was then collared by the mare and beaten easily.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

April 7th, 1880

The Bolsa opened this morning under the impress of the *Nacion* article. Never before have we seen a newspaper article so wonderfully affect the market. Yesterday gold was up to 31 for cash, and sold at that rate; yet this morning, owing to the more peaceful turn of politics, sellers were offering at 30.90 before the brokers had their breakfast. The market ruled yesterday as upwards as to-day it ruled downward, and many parties who bought gold yesterday and the day before found it hard enough to get quit of it to-day without a loss even without any change in politics. We noted that the moment the pats ran up close to 31, some very new and heavy sellers appeared in the market, but the change in politics tumbled everything, and when Dr Quintana entered the train at Flores this morning everyone saluted him as the rising man.

Gold opened at 30.90, and closed at 30.75: cash sales 138,990, which was a heavy business enough, but the sales for the end of the month astonished everyone and showed the great pressure of the squeeze to get rid of the gold in time; they amounted to 1,187,500, opening at 30.90, and closing at 30.70. For May a heavy business was also done, 291,000, opening at 30.85 and closing at 30.75, and for June same price. Gold was offered for all the year at 30.60, but no buyers.

Another batch of most favorable wool telegrams has come, and the result was seen in the market this morning, a leading French buyer paying 160 m/c for Magdalena wool, about the highest price ever paid in this market for Magdalena wool. In the North Market 140 paid for regular wool and 105 and 110 m/c for inferior, lambs wool none offering.

This morning at 11 o'clock a.m. President Avellaneda walked into Governor Tejedor's house and remained closeted with H.E. until 1 o'clock. Immense importance was attached to the interview. Some parties said that on the Governor's table lay the decree calling out the Nat. Guards, and now torn up.

The Central Station to-day was twice crowded; first by the friends of Mr Drysdale, who mustered unusually strong and filled to its utmost the special train that left for the Boca; and secondly by Minister Pizzi and his friends who left for Campana to take the steamer Pingo for Rosario and proceed thence by the Central Argentine Railway and Rio Cuarto Railway to Mercedes. At Fraile Muerto there is a fine restaurant, and the Minister and his friends will be entertained at a banquet there. At Mercedes, where the inaugural ceremonies take place, there will be a grand banquet, 150 covers; and we have asked our special correspondent in Rosario to attend on our behalf, and send us a full report of the function.

Mr S Casales informs us that the inauguration of the railway to Giles was really no inauguration at all, and, therefore, the sheep-farmers of that district need not be surprised that the engine-driver and guard could find nothing at the new station wherewith to wet their lips, as it was not intended by the Board of Directors that there should be any refreshments or the least demonstration on the occasion. The grand inauguration will take place on the first of May, when the line will be opened to San Antonio de Areco, a thriving country town over 200 years old. The Asencnaga Station is a league and a half from the town of Giles, and in front of Mr Cunningham's estancia house, and about half a league from Mr Patrick Wheeler's estancia; and we feel quite certain that had either Mr Cunningham or Mr Wheeler received notice of the arrival of the inaugural train, they would have at their own cost supplied a spread that would have been worthy of the Governor and his Ministers.

The fees for realisation of bankrupt estates are not the only ones which will bear reduction. Average adjusters' charges are very high. The average apportionment of the Royal Mail steamer Trent costs $f.3,700 fuertes, the whole amount to recover being as many pounds sterling, and we believe legally more than double this amount could have been charged.

There is great stir in the 11 de Setiembre at the proposed new changes to be made by the Western Railway. The surveyors are out on the line marking out for another track. The Parque Station, they say, is to be shut up, the terminus is to be in the Plaza Once, and two new deposits, built on little scraps of ground not fit for a decent caballeriza, are to be erected. The accommodation no doubt will be better next season than last, but these miserable new deposits about to be constructed are utterly unworthy of so splendid an enterprise as the Western Railway. The Board of Directors ought to be supplied with free tickets by the Royal Mail, or Lamport and Holt's Line and sent 'en masse' over to Orawo, or even the King's Bridge Station, at Dublin, to study what railway deposits, are and should be. The money to be spent in the new deposits now about to be erected, will not be thrown away, inasmuch as every shed put up in that plaza will be required to meet the rapidly growing industry of the north camps of Buenos Aires. But the whole affair is a mere makeshift. We want at least 25,000 square varas covered in by the Western Railway, and made into depots to hold the produce of the country during the busy season; and whether it be this year or next, the want has to be met. Next season, spite of all the wondrous efforts of the Directors, we shall have the same squeeze, the same disgraceful destruction of piles of fascas for the want of room to stand or to walk, and the buyers from Europe will have fresh opportunity to compliment the Directors on the traffic of their line being too great for their means, their brains, or their comprehension.

April 8th, 1880.

The gold market appeared to touch bottom to-day at 30.60, and closed slightly harder at 30.65. The cash sales were small, only reaching 39,500, sales for the end of May and June seemed freer at 30.55. The total sales of the day amounted to 702,500.

In politics the news was that the National troops are being moved to the railway stations, and some brokers say that the troops are being sent to various points to stop the killing of the ostriches. From whatever cause, however, the market assumed this afternoon a slightly harder aspect, the probabilities are that all those who were caught with clear gold have sold out, and hence the turn.

Cedulas are again at 85; and much firmer than yesterday, some holders are changing into other stocks owing to the news about the Municipality.

Treasury Bills have again advanced under purchases for outsiders, this stock is becoming each day a greater favorite. Roads & Bridges done at 75½, and Buenos rentals show a sharp drop and sold at 82. Nat. Bank Shares firm at 58½ for end of month.

The Lamport and Holt steamer Horrox entered Montevideo last night from Liverpool with dates to 12th. We publish in our leading columns the La France news, which is very fresh and very interesting.

The Provincial Bank Directors yesterday fixed their rates of exchange for the winter months, a matter of the very highest moment to this market. The following are the rates:

On London, 40d
On Paris, 4.19
On Antwerp, 4.20
On Genoa, 4.20

These rates when compared with those of last year reflect the increased prosperity of this country, and it may be remembered that all last winter the Bank, spite of everything, held firm to its rate of 38d on London, and we have no doubt that this winter it will also be able to maintain its rate of 40d. Had we as good a wheat crop this year as last, we hazard the assertion that the Bank would now be able to make its rate 42 or 43d, a rate that brings us up so close to par, that if politicians are not allowed to disturb the peace of the country, we may look for next year precisely the same market emancipation from forced currency as we have seen in the U. States. It is, perhaps, improper to be too sanguine, but our belief is that on the peaceful conclusion of the presidential election, this country will at once take such rapid strides as, perhaps, were never before witnessed in the Plate. Everything points in that direction. Magdalena wool $160 per arr., sheepskins 40 rls., dry hides $420, steamers entering port with 1,200 emigrants on board, and new estancias springing up on the frontiers in every direction. Another good season in the River Plate and 4911 will be the Provincial Bank winter rate.

The death of General Rivas was the news of moment on 'Change. Deceased was an officer much esteemed by all, and since the battle of Caseros has served this country on almost every battle field and on the frontier; he was only 51 years of age, and leaves a large family to mourn his loss; he died very poor, which proves his merit; he was by birth an Oriental and was wounded at Curupaiti.

The renting of a fine estancia in San Pedro, 2½ leagues, for 200,000 m/c per annum for 10 years is a important camp business concluded to-day.

It appears that the Provincial Government has had the chacra of Santa Catalina surveyed and a large portion of the b hado taken in. Orders have been given to the manager of the chacra to have the squatters or intruders turned off, or the land rented to them. The Santa Catalina chacra is one of the best known in the country and has recently been made a head quarters not of agricultural labourers but of provincial soldiers and policemen; pity that so fine a property should be turned to so poor a use.

The National Government has ordered the Custom House authorities to refund Mr Humphreys 384 fuertes duties which he paid on certain new machinery, which according to law is entitled to free entry.

The National Government has just ordered the sum of 316,952 fuertes to be expended upon certain public works of much necessity in Rosario. These works consist of a new mole, and a branch railway to connect with the Central Argentine terminus. Bids for the construction of these works will be called for, and two months time allowed to send in proposals.

The scheme of Messrs Pichana & Co. to utilise the Lanus deposits, by constructing a large dock in front thereof, is being pushed ahead at the Government House, and is now before the Minister of War. It seems to us, that Mr Fair's scheme is pretty much of the same tenor, and is entitled to precedence. Mr Fair having gone to much expense in the matter; we suppose, however, that both schemes will come before this Congress.

Yesterday morning a special train left the Southern Railway Station with the Government Inspector Mr Charles Stegman, accompanied by Mr Cooper, the talented manager of the line, and some other gentlemen of the staff, to inspect the new branch to Ayacucho, constructed by Messrs Hume and Co. We seldom remember a period of greater railway inauguration in the River Plate than at present. At all points we have new railways, either being commenced or being finished.

The Port Captain notifies the agents of foreign steamers that, as the visit on the sailing of the steamer is suppressed, they are required to send to the Capitania, within 24 hours of the sailing of the steamer, a complete list of the passengers, or incur fine.

April 9th, 1880.

The gold market ruled quieter to-day than yesterday, prices opened at 30.75 and closed at 30.70. Many of the brokers were absent, some at General Rivas's funeral, others at the Cathedral listening to ex-President Sarmiento's address on the blessing of the flags; the speech like all Mr Sarmiento's, was excellent, and it was noted that he kissed the Archbishop's ring. The address, however, was delivered not in the Cathedral but outside. The attendance was large, crowded and fashionable.

Gold for the end of the month ruled very quiet at 30.65 and 70, and for June same rates. Cedulas firm at 85, and new National Bonds at 70. These bonds were sold to the Government to-day in amortization at 96, Nat. Bank Shares 61½.

The Provincial Bank discounted to-day about 5,000,000, which is the average on the Bank discount days and gives about 15,000,000 a week, a sum which many merchants consider, more than sufficient in the present state of the market, as paper money is getting very abundant; 2,000,000 discounts each Bank day would give 8,000,000 to the market each week, which it is thought is as much as the Bank can afford or the market ought to receive.

Half the Bolsa turned out to-day to attend the funeral of General Rivas, who was very popular with the brokers; his house in Calle Parque, last night, was crowded with military men and civilians who sat up at the wake. It seems that the death of the General was very sudden; an hour before he died he was chatting and conversing with his friends, and on last Sunday he attended the Saint Cloud feasts with Dr Garcia, and appeared in excellent health.

During the month of March 8,590 immigrants arrived at this port in seven English steamers, 5 French, 4 German, 2 Italian and 1 Belgian, in all 19 steamers. 1,200 of these immigrants have been placed in the Interior, and the rest had their friends to look after them. There were 1,922 Italians, 322 Spaniards, 71 English, 180 Austrians, 2 North Americans and about 1,300 nationality not stated, having come up by way of Montevideo; all came to this country on their own account and paid their own passages.

We welcome Mr Urban Smith as our new comestible broker; we have no doubt he will meet with the fullest support.

Mr Bean, one of our leading American merchants, will leave for the United States with his family on 21st in Kepler to catch the Biela in Rio. Mr Fernando Brunkhorst, the well known barraquero, will also leave next month for Europe with his family.

There was much said on 'Change about news that has come by wire from Havre announcing the sale of a lot of wool, bought here in Nov. last at an average price of frs. 1.61, and which has realized all round frs. 2.05. Giving on a shipment of the value of 600,000 frs a clear profit of 150,000 frs, or say £6,000 stg. Such figures tell the wool season we close.

We confirm our advices of the sale of a lot of fine Magdalena wool at 160 m/c. per arroba. At the Plaza Once nothing in wool, neither Duggan or Unzue have any in deposit, and nothing coming in. In the South Market there is wool always arriving and sells at splendid rates.

There was great talk on 'Change to-day about the defeat of the Tories in England, and we refer our readers to a letter on the subject in another column. Those who wish to see the intellect of England at the head of affairs rejoice at the Liberal triumph.

The Montevidean Chambers have just made an important alteration in one of the articles of the civil code, liberating from embargo the jewelry worn by a debtor, or by any member of his family; also his furniture, and everything necessary for the service of his family belonging to his house. This is a most important change in the Montevidean Civil Code.

Dr Villegas has been named as arbitrator to succeed Dr Quintana in the case between the Government and the contractor of the Rio Cuarto Railway. It is about high time that this question was settled.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Nueva Compañia Salteña will be held in Salto on Sunday, 25th inst., to hear the report of the Directors, and we suppose to declare a dividend.

The receipts of the Custom House on last Wednesday are said to be the heaviest ever known for one day, having reached the enormous sum of 138,000 fuertes. It is difficult to understand from what source the great increase of receipts has sprung, possibly money sent down from the Interior Custom Houses. Our imports show no such increase, and as for our exports they are rather declining.

April 10th, 1880.

Although Saturday, the business in gold to-day was very small, and the liquidator reports very light delivery of gold and a very easy Saturday. At 3 o'clock gold checks came from outside and were offered at 30.65, but could not be sold. Gold opened at 30.65, rose to 70 and closed at 30.65, for cash 132,107 sold and for end of June same rate, which is significant. Gold rules much weaker than at the beginning of the week, and we note that since the return of Dr Lopez, President of the Provincial Bank, from the camp, and the Bank fixing its drawing exchange rates, gold has never recovered the jump it made upwards last week. Although on the very eve of the Presidential election, things ruled quister far to-day than a month ago. The news current was that Roca has come down to Rosario and would be here next week, and that a fresh combination had been made which would settle everything.

Cedulas ruled very firm and advanced ½. Treasury Bills firm at 77½, the bills amortized at 95 yesterday were bought on 'Change same afternoon. Nat. Bank Shares firm at 57½, and Government bills discounted in open market at 13 per cent and hard to find at that rate.

Capt. Warren, of Rosario, arrived to-day, he leaves to-morrow in Leibnitz.

Exchange ruled very quiet and not much done for the Leibnitz, takers at 49½ and 5.23, drawers ask lower rates.

The payments on 'Change were not heavy and the produce business of the week appears to have been small.

In wool circles there were no new telegrams, but Messrs Paynter and Bradley for a fine lot of merino asked this morning the astounding price of 200 m/c per arr.; the highest price ever asked in this market for even the very best of wool; it is not yet sold.

Messrs Chas. Story & Co., in their excellent shipping circular, show that our wool shipments now reach 200,000 bales, as will be seen by the following important table:—

Shipments since 14th Oct. 1879 to date—	
Havre and Dunkerque	71,959 bales.
Bordeaux	2,895
Marseilles	42
Belgium	87,389
Germany	15,922
England	1,807
Order	1
Italy	4,317
U. States	2,447
Spain	31
Total	189,410 bales.
Bales already engaged and being shipped—	
Dago for Havre with	1,500 bales
Orenoque, Bordeaux	1,200
Dago, Antwerp	1,400
Minho, do	2,000
Lisbnitz, do	2,600
Pliny, do	1,800

Freights rule about the same; small vessels for hides and tallow in demand, but captains pretend higher rates; orders from Montevideo and Rosario for vessels not to be had in either port.

The Carabassa Bank has received 150,000 francs gold per La France.

Mr Sanford and several others leave to-night for Montevideo, and the Leibnitz to-morrow will take a good number of passengers.

It was announced on 'Change that Mr. Woodgate has also resigned his post on the Municipal board; we hear much that politics have crept into the council room when we see such active and independent men as Messrs Guerrico, Terrero and Woodgate resign; the matter merits comment.

The saladeristos we hear will resume killing in another fortnight.

In our description of Mr Sackmann's splendid establishment, by a typographical error the capital in the place is marked at 70,000 m/c instead of 700,000 m/c, and we correct the error.

Mr Wilhem Altzeit, of the house of Messrs Tornquist & Co., leaves to-morrow in Leibnitz on a summer trip to the Rhine, after a six years's residence here. We hope to see him back next November.

Messrs Wissner & Chapeaurouge's report was given round this afternoon; the wheat arrivals this week only reach 3,350 fan. and 335 bags flour. 600 bags wheat from Montevideo have arrived and discharged at Catalinas molo.

A supplementary credit of a hundred and fifty thousand fts has been opened by the National Government for the emigration department. The public money could not be spent in a better cause.

Mr Pearson has been named manager of one of the Government colonies in the interior, and we congratulate Mr Dillon upon the appointment, as Mr Pearson is a man of sound practical camp experience, and under his direction any colony must succeed.

The department of engineers has contracted with Mr Saourdaux for the measurement and surveying of four hundred square leagues of the Rio Negro territory; this is good news for the subscribers to the Rio Negro loan, as they will soon be able to discover the locality of their properties.

Mr John L Somoza has bought the steamer Port of Buenos Aires for four hundred thousand dollars, having previously bought two vessels of 600 tons, and to-day is about to purchase another; all these purchases are for the coal mines in the Straits of Magellan which are now being worked to great advantage The shares are all held in this market. Mr. Somoza and Mr Miro sail for the Straits o.

April 12th, 1880.

The week has opened with a declining gold market; the long looked for elections have come and are over without any greater noise than what the bulletin boys made, and the intense excitement to which the country was such a prey for so many months has burst like a bubble. The better feeling in the market was noticeable even before the ring opened, and parties who were last week buying gold are now sellers. We heard of 150,000 pats bought and sold house to house to-day and without commis ion at 30.60.

Gold opened at 30.65 and dropped to 30 60, at which it closed; the price for the end of June is the same as cash, and this is significant. At afterhours a well known Argentine broker bought 150,000 for end of May, and his large purchases attracted notice, but all he asked for he got, as the market current is too strong for one buyer.

Cedulas show no alteration and rule firm at 85½, but Nat. Bank Shares are much offered, and the belief is that they are too much held on 'Change amongst brokers.

The Araucania's mails were delivered to-day and are very important. Mr J Getting, we note, has returned in this steamer, all the passengers are in quarantine on Flores Island. The Araucania has brought some French gold to Torquist and some 5500 pats gold to others; also large consignment of coffee from Rio.

The R.M.S. Elbe left San Vicente on 10th inst; is due at Montevideo on 24th. She has on board the Zarsuela Co. This magnificent steamer is posted to leave here direct for Europe on 7th May. She will take some of the leading families of this city, amongst them, Mr M Guerrico and family, Mr. Machain and family, Mr Alex. Maderna and family, Mr Wilkinson and family, the family of Mr John Drysdale, Drs Marenco, Lindo Y Lopez, and Moreno, the Livingstons of the River Plate.

We are happy to say that latest advices from Paraguay state that so far from President Barsiro refusing to treat with Mr Milner, the special commissioner sent out by the council of foreign bondholders, negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily and will probably terminate in an arrangement mutually advantageous. They have had very heavy rains in Asuncion. Mr Horrocks has presented a solicitud in the name of an English Company for a Bank concession, which is well received and likely to be granted; it is now before the Chambers.

Since last Thursday Flores has been supplied with gas from Belgrano, Mr Shaw having connected the main with the Santa Fe road. Mr. Woodgate's Co., the Argentine, has now nothing further to do with supplying Flores, and we must say that whilst he lighted the road the village of the plain was well served, and we hope Mr Shaw will keep up as good lights.

It appears from Messrs Wissner & Chapeaurouge's report that last week several shipments of Banda Oriental wheat arrived at this market and were sold at 240 and 245 dollars per fanega of 9 arrobas. Some of these lots were very good and others inferior. The arrival of wheat by the railways has fallen off almost to nothing, and the same may be said about Rosario and Sta. Fe, thus the only wheats that command interest and look upwards are from the Coast. Respecting the 5,000 fanegas from Bordeaux and which is on the way out, efforts are being made to get it in free of duty, under the head of seed wheat, but it is believed they will not succeed.

The sale of a lot of wool in the South Market at $158 the arr. is reported. As we before stated, every lot of wool now selling has a history of its own; this wool was bought outside a few months ago at 100 dolls. the arr. the lot was about 3500 arr. and the purchaser for want of carts could not get the wool in sooner; he made 58 dols. the arr. by the delay. From the far South we hear there is much wool yet to come to market, luckily for the farmers down there the bullocks were so thin that there was no getting a troop of carts for love or money, and the great facilities which the farmers in the North enjoyed in the way of carts and railways have robbed them of millions and millions. An arr. of fair mestizo wool is worth to-day in either plaza more then a pound sterling; the oldest sheep farmers in the River Plate admit that they never before heard of such prices, and we hear that Mr Fair has rented a square league of land in the par ido of Mercedes for 600,000 doll. per annum; the rent of that land beats the price of the wool.

The following is a complete summary of the various amortizations of the Oriental stocks on the 1st, 3rd, 7th, 5th April according to the contracts entered into with the Latorre Government. For those who hold these stocks this list is important:—

INTERNAS, FUNDADAS Y CONSOLIDAS.

Nominal Value		Real Value
65,000	Empresito